THE BEE
WASHINGTON

VOL. XXXI NO 45 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1911

Will Thirkield Resign?

DEMANDS RESIGNATION.

Howard University Should Be Governed by Negroes.

The frequent injustices to the Negroes at Howard University and the many small things that are done which operate against the welfare of the institution and students and teachers demand that a colored man be placed at the head of that institution. The recent forced resignation of Professors Gregory and Washington, two young and competent teachers, fully demonstrates the necessity of an immediate change in the presidency of that institution. At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Howard University, held in the office of Judge Atkinson on last Saturday evening, for the purpose of investigating the alleged charges against the two young men, which resulted in their dismissal on an anonymous letter that President Thirkield said that he had received concerning the two young men. Attorneys Cobb and Davis represented the two teachers. President Thirkield was asked several questions by Attorney Cobb as to whom he got his information from concerning the two young men. The President hesitated to state, but Mr. Cobb asked him if he had not received his information in an anonymous letter? The President declined to answer, but Attorney Cobb insisted on an answer, and the President eventualy admitted that he had. Several other questions were put to the President, but the attorney could not secure direct answers. The entire faculty—that is the colored members of the faculty—including, Mr. Cummins (white), had no knowledge of the alleged offense against the young men. Professor Cook, in reply to a question from Attorney Cobb, stated that President Thirkield had given him categorical questions upon which he drew a conclusion, and had he known what President Thirkield was after he never would have answered the questions as he did. None of the faculty knew of the alleged offense, and all that President Thirkield knew was from the alleged anonymous letter and what the young men were alleged to have said to him, which they partly denied, and contradicted the President in many of his statements. The executive committee went into executive session at the conclusion of the argument by counsel. Judge Atkins made a remark which Attorney Cobb said was an insult to him and his race. The remark was: "Cobb, you know we have to deal with your people differently from what we deal with the white people." Mr. Cobb answered: "I resent that remark as an insult to my race, as well as to myself." Judge Atkinson stated that he meant no harm.

Attorney Harry Davis is of the opinion that a colored man should be at the head of Howard University; that no president of any institution should have resorted to such drastic measures. The following letter has been received from the secretary of the university, Mr. Cook:

Howard University,
Washington, D. C.,
April 3, 1911.

Mr. James A. Cobb,
Attorney for Messrs. Thomas M. Gregory and Forrester B. Washington.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to announce to you the following action taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Howard University, April 1, 1911:

After hearing the testimony of the Messrs. Gregory and Washington and the arguments of their attorneys, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees declines to reopen the case, believing that the best interests of the university require that the committee adheres to its former action of March 24, accepting their resignations.

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Cook.

TRUE REFORMERS

WILL COME OUT WINNERS.

The People Throughout the Country and This City Especially Are Coming to the Rescue of the True Reformers—Everybody Is Helping the Organization.

The Murray Brothers will conduct a matinee and night entertainment for the benefit of the Redemption Fund, at Hiawatha Theater, Saturday afternoon and night.

Monday, April 10, will be tag day, under the management of Mrs. A. M. Curtis and Dr. Amanda V. Gray, April 14, in the main auditorium of the True Reformers' Hall. Miss Nannie Burrows will conduct a benefit entertainment known as the "Slabtown Convention." All of these entertainments are given by our friends to aid the organization in this special effort. The order of True Reformers in Washington must raise $3,000 of the $37,000 by the 15th, that the suspension of the license may be lifted, and once more go on its way rejoicing.

The white people of Virginia are coming to its aid. The Governor of Virginia addressed a gathering of white and colored citizens March 29. The city council donated the City Auditorium, the admission fee being 25c and 50c, and one-half of the Auditorium reserved for white people. Some of the white ladies sold from $5 to $10 worth of tickets. The full proceeds of this meeting was given for the Redemption Fund. Friends and the friends of humanity will aid in this effort. To go forward will demonstrate the fact that the workers are not quitters. This $37,000 is to be paid out immediately in death claims, and the people will receive it back in a few days, and many a widow and orphan's heart will be made glad and homes made happier by the effort that is being made in pushing matters at this time.

STORER COLLEGE.

Harpers Ferry Institution Wins Declamatory Contest.

In the intercollegiate declamatory contest between Morgan College, Baltimore, and Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., the latter school won the laurels. Two ladies and two gentlemen representing each school contested in Harpers Ferry for the prize. A first and second prize were offered the young ladies, and a first and second prize for the young men. Those representing Storer, and the subjects of their declamations, were:

Mary F. Parker, '11, Cookesville, Md., "Mazeppa."

Hazel Dillard, '12, Charleston, W. Va., "The Soul of the Violin."

Charles H. Palmer, '12, Seaford, Del., "The Death Bed of Benedict Arnold."

Layton J. Wheaton, '11, New York City, "A Revolutionary Sermon."

Those representing Morgan, and their subjects, were:

Miss Roberta E. Hawkins, "Hiawatha," Miss Ida E. Rogers, "Venice."

Richard E. Johnson, "The Better Part."

Samuel P. Jones, "Work."

The awards were:

Ladies—First prize, Miss Dillard, Storer; second prize, Miss Hawkins, Morgan.

Gentlemen—First prize, Mr. Palmer, Storer; second prize, Mr. Wheaton, Storer.

TRUE REFORMERS' MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of women for True Reformers was held in the hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Lewis presided. The following persons were on the program: Dr. Norman, Mrs. Aleen, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Holmes, wife of the G. M., of Richmond, Va.; Chief Griffin, Mrs. Viola Jefferson Freeman and Mrs. Jordan. Excellent music by junior choir of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. This meeting was to enthuse the True Reformers and friends to special effort in the raising of $37,000, to put the order on its feet again. The addresses and music were all good and soul-stirring, but there was a marked absence of True Reformers. "In order to induce others to help you, you must give evidence of a willingness to help yourself." So said Chief Griffin and others.

Moses Order to Consolidate.

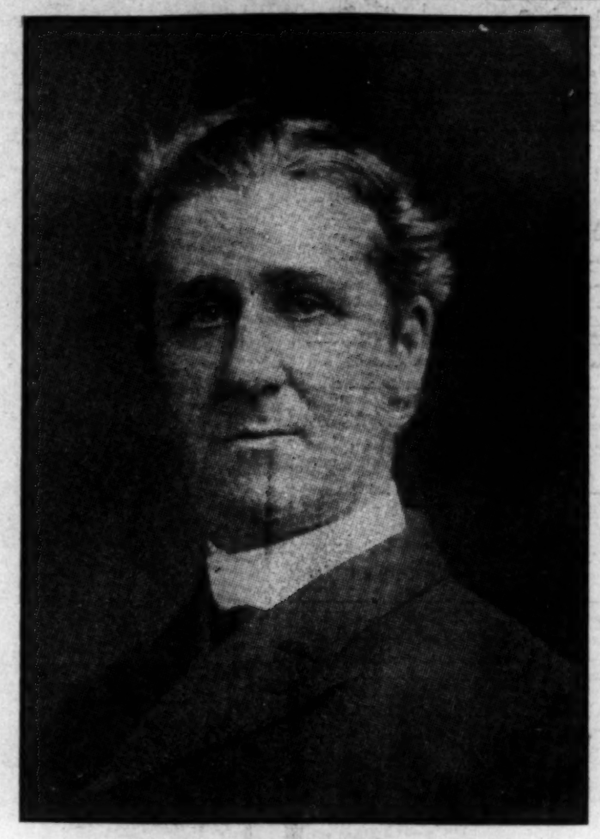
The mass meeting of the A. I. O. of Moses and A. U. O. of Moses, held at Green Hall Thursday evening, March 30, 1911, under the auspices of Mount Olive Tabernacle, No. 1, was largely attended. A large delegation from Baltimore, Md., headed by Grand Master J. Solomon Bond and Grand Master J. Minor, of Washington, D. C., were in attendance. Addresses were delivered by George Contee, Thornton Roads, William O. Davis, James L. Turner, Rev. E. E. Ricks, Joseph E. Smothers, J. Lee, Miss R. E. Tolliver, Miss M. E. Hayes and others, advising consolidation. Miss R. E. Toliver offered a resolution which was adopted by the 500 members present to meet April 30, 1911, at Baltimore, Md., to effect the same. Refreshments were served to the guests. Mr. M. Williams was the chairman.

A New Steamboat.

The books of the Columbia Steamboat Company are now open for charters. Until the downtown office is opened the charter will be made at the residence of the manager, Jefferson S. Coage, No. 1911 Eleventh street northwest. The members of the new company, along with the manager, were in New York last week, and are now high in their praise of the new steamer Columbia, at present being fitted out. This enterprise is being managed solely by men of our own color in this city, with the exception of one stockholder, who comes from New York City, a member of the bar, and a highly creditable gentleman of our race. Mr. Coage reported last evening at the meeting that already every Sunday and holiday had been spoken for by well-known clubs of the city. The season promises to be the best yet seen on the Potomac River. The steamer Columbia will easily outclass any excursion boat that the colored people have tried to operate on the Potomac River. In addition to her two pianos, one in the palm garden on first deck, and the other in the dance hall on second deck, there will be an orchestra daily employed by the company to furnish music for the passengers; so there will be no need of organizations hiring music. Another item of much concern to chartering parties is the printing: In order that the new company may be properly advertised and the printing uniformly done, the company will have the printing done by one firm, under contract, the cost of which the charterer and the steamboat company will divide equally. The Sunday dates will be let on a 33 1-3 per cent basis to the chartering party, starting with the first passenger. A deposit of $15 will be required on each Sunday date, and $10 on week days, and $5 on moonlight outings.

There will be no stateroom accommodations on this steamer. The bar will be closed on all religious excursions without extra charge. The Bee will weekly outline the policy of this company. Telephone connections.

Advertisement



Rev. W. P. THIRKIELD,
President of Howard University.

The Great Conference

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE NEGRO.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 17, 18 and 19, 1912.

For some years past I have had in mind to invite here from different parts of the world—from Europe, Africa, the West Indies and North and South America—persons who are actively interested or directly engaged as missionaries, or otherwise, in the work that is going on in Africa and elsewhere for the education and upbuilding of Negro peoples.

For this purpose it has been determined to hold at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 17, 18 and 19, 1912, a little more than a year from this time, an international conference on the Negro. Such a conference as this will offer the opportunity for those engaged in any kind of service in Africa, or the countries above mentioned, to become more intimately acquainted with the work and the problems of Africa and these other countries. Such a meeting will be valuable and helpful, also, in so far as it will give opportunity for a general interchange of ideas in organizing and systematizing the work of education of the native peoples in Africa and elsewhere and the preparation of teachers for that work. Wider knowledge of the work that each is doing should open means of co-operation that do not now exist.

The object of calling this conference at Tuskegee Institute is to afford an opportunity for studying the methods employed in helping the Negro people of the United States, with a view of deciding to what extent Tuskegee and Hampton methods may be applied to conditions in these countries, as well as to conditions in Africa.

It is hoped that numbers of people representing the different governments interested in Africa and the West Indies, as well as representatives from the United States and the countries of South America, will decide to attend this conference. Especially is it urged that missionary and other workers in these various countries be present and take an active part in the deliberations of the conference.

It is desirable, in any case, to have any suggestions as to what might be done to make the work of the conference more helpful to all concerned. The names of persons who would like to be present, with whom you are acquainted, will be appreciated, and through you they are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations of the conference.

Those who come to Tuskegee properly accredited will be welcomed and entertained as guests of the institution, and will be under no expense during their stay here.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Men to Hear Bryan.

Colored men of this city will have the opportunity of hearing William Jennings Bryan speak next Sunday, as he is to make an address at the Howard Theater, under the auspices of the colored men's branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. C. A. Barbour, of Rochester, N. Y., is also to speak.

Cool Reception.

There was a cool reception that greeted Dr. Thirkield, of Howard University, last Sunday at the Second Baptist Church. It had been announced that he would address the Young Woman's Christian Association at the Second Baptist Church last Sunday afternon. It was fully 4:30 o'clock before any one arrived at the church, and at 5 o'clock there were only about twenty-five persons in attendance.

It was a cool reception that Dr. Thirkield received.

MISS BURROUGHS' SCHOOL.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, under the presidency of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, has connected with it Mr. Joseph Garner, who will act in the capacity of physical agent. Mr. Garner is a very polished gentleman and a progressive young man. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will render him all the aid possible.

Negro Girl Wins Contest.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Friday—A Negro girl has been chosen to represent the Glen Cove High School at the Nassau-Suffolk Association's oratorical contest, to be held at Huntington on April 28.

Seven girls and three boys took part in the preliminary contest, and at the close it was announced that Philip Snyder and Miss Pearl Proctor were the successful competitors. In the contest Miss Proctor recited "Kentucky Belle." She is the daughter of the Rev. J. N. Proctor, pastor of Calvary A. M. E. Church.

ST. LUKE'S.

Thursday night Past Deputy and Special Organizer of St. Luke's, in this city, set apart a council of thirty-five members in Garfield, D. C. This club was just four weeks old, and through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Layton and Miss Celia Cannon it was ready for admission into the order. Mrs. Layton, assisted by Rev. Naylor, Miss Moxley, Bro. Taylor and Prof. John T. Layton, inducted these good folks into the mysteries of the Order of St. Luke. Later in the evening Mrs. Julia Hayes and Miss Madre were present. After the officers were installed addresses were made by the lady guests, which were forceful and encouraging. A bounteous repast of the delicacies of the season was served. The table was decorated with flowers and laden with good things. At 12 o'clock the carriages came, and the good folks came back to the city. Among the officers may be named Miss Celia A. Cannon, worthy chief; Prof. J. Harry Lewis, principal of Garfield School, council advocate. The council is named for its chief, Miss Cannon, "Azara." This bids to be one of the foremost councils in the city.

On Saturday night Queen Esther Court of Colanthe, auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias, of Anacostia, D. C., was set apart by Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, supreme deputy counsellor of all the courts of District of Columbia. Sir Knight Samuel Smith organized this club. He deserves credit for the clubs he has organized.

Sister Layton was assisted by Sister Clarke, of Queen of the East Court; Sister Smith, of Ruhomah Court, and Sisters White and Jones, of Magnolia Court. Mrs. M. Conyers is worthy counsellor of this court.

Sunday night, in spite of the inclement weather, Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was filled with Sir Knights under Supreme Deputy Chancellor John S. John, Uniform Rank, under Brigadier General Prince (this is the diplomatic corps of the Afro-Americans of this country), and Court of Colanthe, under Supreme Deputy Counsellor Julia M. Layton. It was a beautiful sight. The music by the choir, under Prof. John T. Layton, was, as usual, excellent. Dr. I. N. Ross' sermon was a masterpiece. A good collection was donated, and all went home feeling that it was good to have been in the house of the Lord.

Monday night one of the court members who was present on Sunday night, dropped dead in the street. Magnolia Court did her honor at her funeral Thursday from Trinity Baptist Church. Brother Taylor paid a loving tribute to Sister Belle Johnson.

BATTLESHIPS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

In his address at the great banquet to Senator Gallinger, at Washington, at which President Taft, Secretary Root and others spoke, President W. P. Thirkield, of Howard University, responded to the toast, "Battleships and Schoolhouses." He said in part, that a Congressman had proposed that for three millions we should build a Dreadnaught, and enblazon her with the name "Skeered o' Nothin'," but Lincoln saw, with prophetic ken, that our gravest problems and perils are not without, but within; that "as a nation of free men we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

"Grave and far-reaching are the problems of the Republic; world embracing, our opportunity. The battleship cannot solve these problems; the schoolhouse and college can. With enough gunboats to police our shores, rather than forty more battleships for eighty millions, to plow the seas and tempt the devil of War, give us eighty millions to equip and strengthen the institutions of learning in forty States of the Union. After all, it is not the gun, but the man behind the gun that commands the world's homage, and makes the Union invincible.

"Spain had the ships and the guns, but drew her defenders and warriors from a population 63 per cent of whom are illiterate, and the guns would not hit the mark. It is the man of trained powers, the man of disciplined brain and will, dauntless and firm before the foe, who aims steady and hits the bull's-eye every time. Powers tested in school, mental and moral sinews hardened give forth the American Hobson and his band of heroes. Wild-eyed in visions of war, and hot on his (Hobson's) hobby for battleships, he may apppear,—yet may we never forget his deathless deed of heroism for his country, and his example of high-souled valor that clutches the heart of American youth. The nerves of such a man may tremble, but the soul of patriotism carries him on in the teeth of the guns.

"With Senator Gallinger, we agree that it is the school and the moral forces of the Republic we must bring to bear on the grave problems we face. Think of the migration of a million a year to our shores. No longer kindred peoples—Teutons, Saxons, Celts of Northern Europe—but the Slavs and Semites, the Huns and Vandals of Southern Europe; of this million, 230,000 illiterate, 430,000 of them unskilled. On they come with their blood hatreds and race hostilities.

"America is 'God's crucible,' the great melting-pot, where all the races of Europe are meeting and reforming. Our civilization will be to these either the fires of God, refining, chastening, purifying, or the fires of Hell, destroying, corrupting, damning these alien masses before they can be Americanized.

"Your battleships will not stop them. The schoolhouse must open to them and train them for citizenship, else the cities into which are massing these ignorant aliens will be overwhelmed as was Rome. Even now the warning of Wendell Philips is solemn and prophetic: 'Our cities will yet strain our Republic as slavery never did.' And face to face with appalling illiteracy and bartered ballots, even in Ohio, there is given awful meaning to that other word of Phillips: 'An ignorant ballot is the winding sheet of liberty.'

"Let education, therefore, as the Senator-statesman pleads, be made a national function. Place it alongside of the Army and Navy. Let it rank along with internal improvements as a basal function of the Government. The conservation of forests and water powers is good. Conservation and development of manhood is better.

"I am here also to utter the gratitude of nearly one-third of the people of the District, a race also representing every ninth soul of the Republic, for the constant and generous interest of Senator Gallinger in the equipment and work not only of the common schools, but of Howard University, the only institution where the Government directly touches the education of the American Negro.

"With a large spirit of humanity, Senator Gallinger joins the President, I may say, in the expressed conviction that this institution is the partial payment of a debt to a race to which the Government and the people of the United States are eternally indebted—that it is an obligation of the Government to an institution which 'shall work out in the end the solution of one of the great problems that God has put upon the people of the United States.' It stands for the education of a race which through no fault of its own is a part of our Anglo-Saxon civilization, and must measure up to its duties and responsibilities, or be doomed. They are Americans in spirit and ideals—not anarchists or socialists; not strikers or avengers. There are no Black Hand societies among black men. For the training of the teachers, physicians, and the intellectual, moral, and industrial leaders and helpers of this race, Howard University stands."

22 MEN MUST DIE FOR HAYTI REVOLT

Military Tribunal Condemns Those Who Took Part in Political Upheaval.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Friday.—The military tribunal which has been sitting here for three days hearing the cases of political prisoners charged with connection with the recent rebellion, has condemned to death twenty-two of the accused men. The foreign consuls are protesting against the execution of the prisoners, but the families of the men are in despair.—N. Y. Herald.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

The census of Great Britain is to be taken at night. A force of 36,000 enumerators has been enlisted. The results are expected to show an increase of 3,500,000. The suffragettes are refusing to answer the questions and give desired information.

A gold dollar made in 1863 was sold at auction for $37.50; a silver dollar, made in 1794, brought $84.

The famous Robert Hoe library will be sold at auction April 24. The library includes 16,000 volumes. A Gutenberg Bible, printed in 1450, is expected to bring about $25,000 alone.

It has been announced that a memorial to Paul Lawrence Dunbar is to be erected at Tuskegee Institute by a party of school teachers of Dayton, Ohio.

Prosecutor Pierre Garven, of Jersey City, will undertake to attain united action by the States of New York and New Jersey to prohibit the storage of explosives in the upper part of New York harbor, as the Statue of Liberty is in constant danger of destruction. There is more than thirty-six tons of dynamite stored within a few hundred feet of the statue.

Miss E. V. Brown, director of primary instruction in the public schools, is planning details for a new industrial course for the children. They will be taken to manufactories and large offices, where they may see work actually in progress.

The United States Army has adopted an automatic pistol as a service weapon to supersede the revolver now in use. Each loading will contain eight shots. The War Department has been investigating this subject for five years.

Senor Antonio Martin Rivero, the new Cuban Minister to the United States, was received by Secretary Knox, and will be received by President Taft very soon.

Colonel Roosevelt, in delivering a lecture at the University of California on "The Bible, and the Life of the People," said: "The Bible should be as much a subject of study in colleges of the country as in theological seminaries, as it is a guide to conduct."

Mr. Booker T. Washington, true to his professions, employed a colored lawyer, Mr. Wilfred Smith, to defend him in his recent difficulty.

Wade Marcum, a farmer residing in West Virginia, who led the life of a miser, lost $100,000 of his life's savings by fire. The cash he always kept in his house, fearing to trust it with banks.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, Hinsdale, Ill., will celebrate his ninety-first birthday April 14, by the distribution of $300,000 to schools and religious organizations. This will make a total of $5,000,000 given by Dr. Pearson in recent years.

Postmaster General Hitchcock announces the ratification of a parcels post convention between the United States and Haiti. This adds another to the forty countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Mrs. Roby, wife of an American brain specialist, now residing in Japan, is the first white woman who ever traveled the wilds of Central Africa without a white escort. She was unconscious for five days with the fever, and was faithfully nursed by the natives.

No more whisky will be sold to Indians over the bars in this city. Neither can it be sold in pints or quarts and taken to hotels. Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs F. H. Abbott says it results in great injury to the Red Men, and interrupts the business which they come here to transact.

Announcement was made at the White House that President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, has accepted the position on the Postal Rate Commission, offered him by President Taft. The duties of the commission is to investigate the justness of the proposed increase on second-class postage rates, which is being bitterly fought by magazine publishers.

Dr. Yamei Kin, a native of China, is the first woman of Chinese birth to receive the degree of M. D. She graduated from the Woman's Medical School of the New York Infirmary. Dr. Kin, who is visiting this country, is head of the Imperial Peiyang Medical School and Hospital. She also directs a training school for nurses.

Brownstown, Ind., is a town without a Negro inhabitant. There has not been a colored resident for over thirty years. It is said they refuse to sell food, shelter and clothing to any one of the colored race.

The Missouri State Board of Health has decided to furnish paper towels for every pupil in the public schools in the interest of health.

April 17 will be celebrated by Washington school children as Arbor Day, at which time 50,000 catalpa trees will be planted.

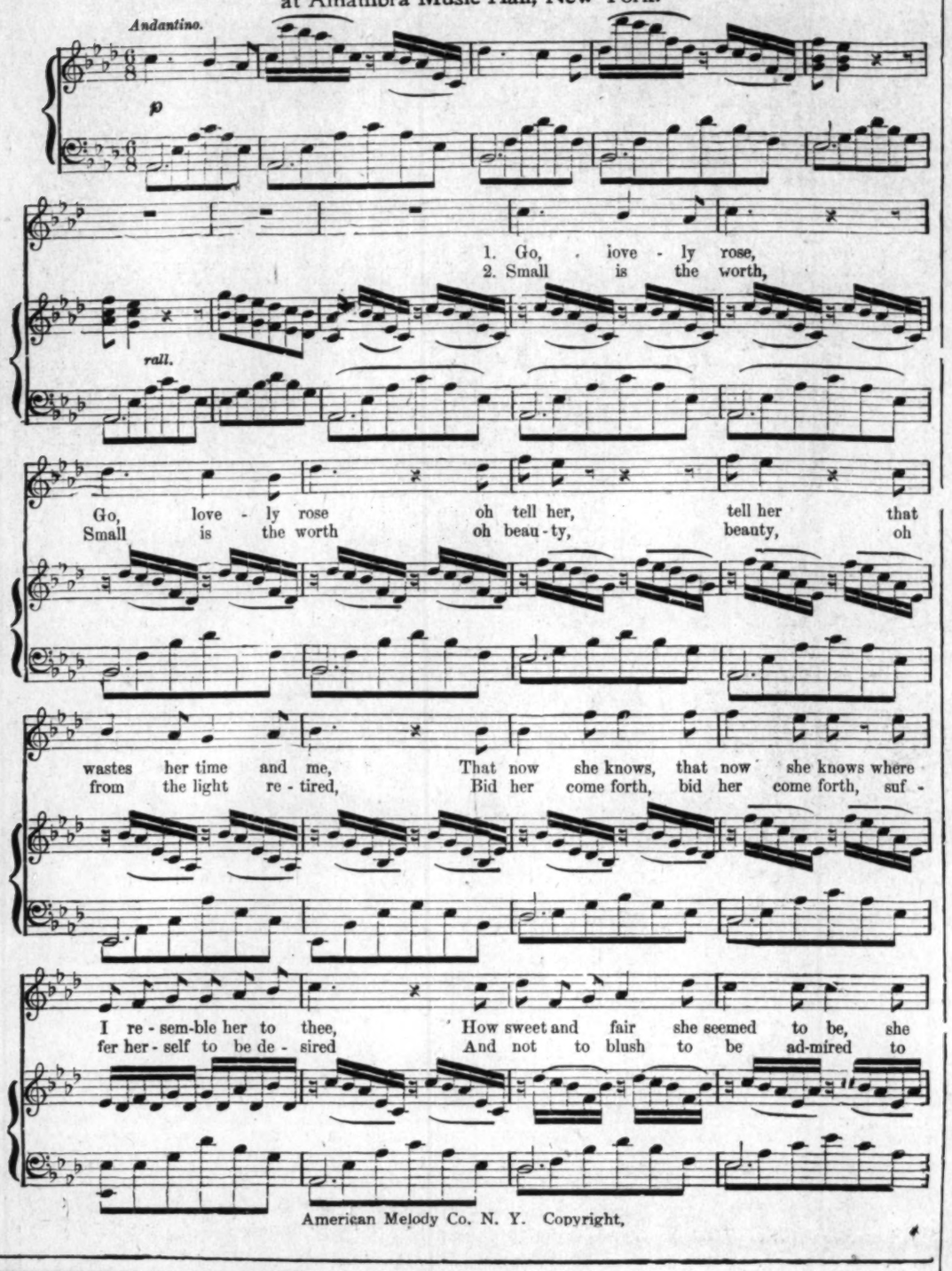
Fire destroyed the Northern New York Deaf Mute Institute, located in Malone, N. Y., causing a loss estimated at $135,000. There were 100 deaf and dumb children in the place, but by putting them through a fire drill all were marched out of the building without confusion or injury.

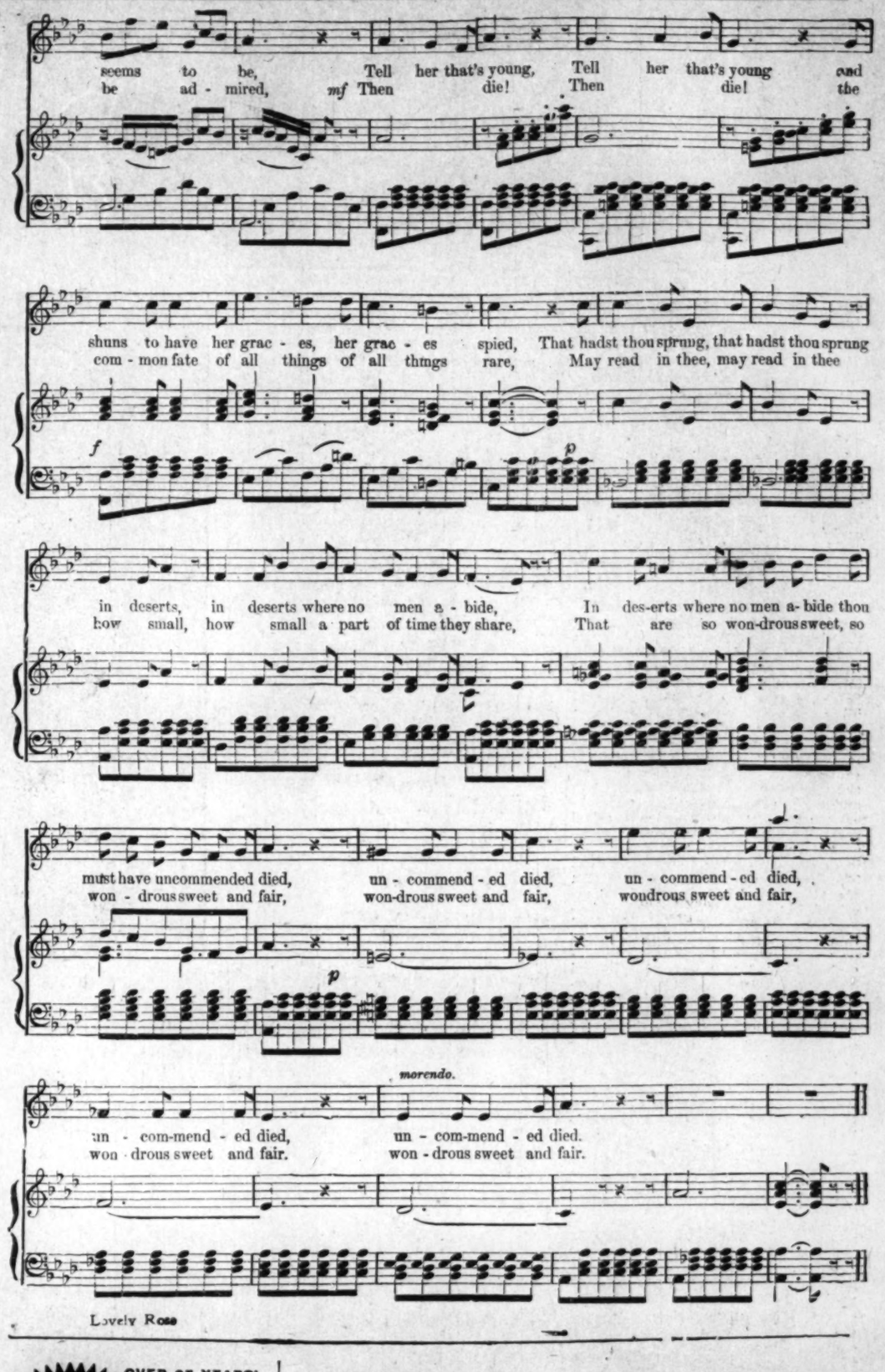
George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, arrived in this country April 3, from San Juan for a consultation with President Taft and the War Department on insular affairs. He expects to return immediately after the conference.

The Japanese Antarctic expedition, under Lieutenant Shirase, left Wellington, New Zealand, February 11. Just before leaving the explorer received a large remittance from Count Okuma to pay the cost of refitting the vessel on her return from polar seas.

LOVELY ROSE

("Haiden-Röslein")

A Beautiful Love Song, sung with great success by Sadie Miller, at Alhambra Music Hall, New York.

Andantino.
p
1. Go, love - ly rose,
2. Small is the worth,
rall.
Go, love - ly rose oh tell her, tell her that
Small is the worth oh beau - ty, beauty, oh
wastes her time and me, That now she knows, that now she knows where
from the light re - tired, Bid her come forth, bid her come forth, suf -
I re - sem-ble her to thee, How sweet and fair she seemed to be, she
fer her - self to be de - sired And not to blush to be ad-mired to

American Melody Co. N. Y. Copyright,

seems to be, Tell her that's young, Tell her that's young and
be ad - mired, mf Then die! Then die! the
shuns to have her grac - es, her grac - es spied, That hadst thou sprung, that hadst thou sprung
com - mon fate of all things of all things rare, May read in thee, may read in thee
f
p
in deserts, in deserts where no men a - bide, In des-erts where no men a- bide thou
how small, how small a part of time they share, That are so won-drous sweet, so
must have uncommended died, un - commend - ed died, un - commend - ed died,
won - drous sweet and fair, won-drous sweet and fair, wondrous sweet and fair,
p
morendo.
un - com-mend - ed died, un - com-mend - ed died.
won - drous sweet and fair. won - drous sweet and fair.

Have You Any Mantle Troubles?

USE BLOCK **INNERLIN** LINED MANTLES

PATENTED-REGISTERED

SEE THE LINING?

AND YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

Block Innerlin Lined Mantles give 50 per cent. more light and will outlast six ordinary mantles. This means a saving of 75 per cent. on your mantle expense. TWO COMPLETE GAS MANTLES IN ONE. Price, 25 cents

GET ONE TO TRY WITHOUT COST

Save the box covers from 12 Block Vy-tal-ty Mantles—the best 10 and 15-cent grade of mantles sold—take them to your dealer, or send them to us, and get a Block Innerlin Lined Mantle free.

Block Vy-tal-ty and Block Innerlin Lined Mantles are for sale at Hardware, China, Plumbing, Grocery and Department Stores.

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The Block Light Co., Youngstown, Ohio
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Headquarters for Incandescent Mantles, Burners and Supplies of every description, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene, High Pressure, etc.

W. B. Reduso CORSETS

THE W. B. Reduso Corset brings well-developed figures into graceful, slender lines. It reduces the hips and abdomen from one to five inches.

Simple in construction, the Reduso—unhampered by straps or cumbersome attachments of any sort, transforms the figure completely.

Fabrics are staunch woven, durable materials, designed to meet the demand of strain and long wear. There are several styles to suit the requirements of all stout figures.

Style 770 (*as pictured*) medium high bust, long over hips and abdomen. Made of durable coutil or batiste, with lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 36. Price **$3.00.**

Other REDUSO models **$3.00** per pair upwards to **$10.00.**

W. B. Nuform and **Erect Form** Corsets—in a series of perfect models, for all figures, **$1.00** upwards to **$5.00** per pair.

Sold at all stores, everywhere.

WEINGARTEN BROS., *Makers*, 34th St. at Broadway, New York

At Hand Money.

When Schliemann was digging at the supposed site of Troy he discovered masses of silver in the form of ax heads. Gotze suggested that these were intended not for implements, but for money. Bronze ax heads have also been discovered in ancient remains, mingled with metal pieces in the form of rings, in such a manner as to suggest that all alike were intended to serve as money, and the conclusion is drawn that in ancient times the metal ax head had come to be a popular unit of value for purposes of barter. After it had disappeared as actual money the memory of it, according to this theory, was preserved in the coins of Tenedos, which bore the figure of an ax head. It has been suggested that the "wedge of gold" which Achan stole from the spoils of Jericho and for the stealing of which Joshua had him stoned to death was a specimen of the ancient ax head money.—Harper's Weekly.

A Youthful Joke.

"When Mark Twain was the editor of the Virginia City Enterprise," said an essayist at the Franklin inn in Philadelphia, "a servant girl in the neighboring town of Lovelock unexpectedly fell heir to $300,000. Her name was Miriam Rogers. A day or two after the announcement, while all Virginia City and Lovelock hummed with Miriam's good luck, Mark Twain printed on the editorial page of the Enterprise this paragraph:

"'If Miriam Rogers of Lovelock, who recently inherited a large fortune, will call at this office she will hear something greatly to her advantage. We are bachelors.'"—New York Press.

Surmounting a Difficulty.

A man of tact always manages to get out of a difficulty. The clerk of a parish in England whose business it was to read the first lesson in the church came across the chapter in David in which the names Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego occur twelve times.

Finding it extremely difficult to pronounce these names, he went through the chapter referring to them as "the aforesaid gentlemen."

Her Self Possession.

"Miss Oldcastle is always self possessed no matter what happens."

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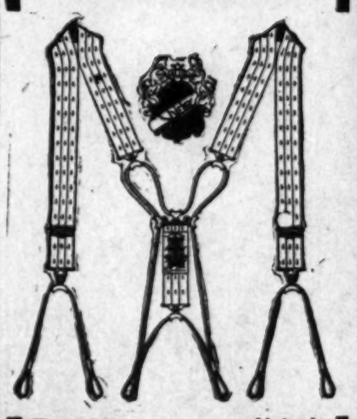

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A movement is on foot to have col- hospital, which is colored. The State ored dental surgeons given places in also appropriated $8,000 for building the United States Army. The move- purposes.

ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT

THE ROAD AND THE TRAFFIC

Should Highways Accommodate All Traffic or Should the Latter Be Restricted to Certain Vehicles?

Whether the road should be constructed to accommodate the traffic or whether the traffic should be restricted to meet the limitations of the road is a subject which is being discussed with considerable interest by many who have interests at stake.

It is contended by some that as the roads belong to the people they should be free to the public for whatever traffic is placed upon them. In the United States, as elsewhere, the fast speeding automobile becomes a factor in road destruction. In some parts of England and in France and some other places the traction engine, pulling heavy freight trains, limit the life of a stone road. In some of the countries of southern Europe trolley lines with heavy cars built to run on the roadway without tracks are in full operation.

These naturally destroy the roadway and make the upkeep expensive. Some taxpayers argue that the speeders and the freighters and the trolley companies are getting something for nothing; that the property of the public is being given for the use of private interests, and that if those interests want roads for their unusual traffic they should buy a right of way and construct their own roads.

On the other hand is the contention that the building of roads is an engineering proposition pure and simple; that the character of the traffic is and has always been subject to change; that it has changed many times within the history of road building, and that if the present roadways will not stand up under the new traffic conditions it is the business of the highway engineers to build better ones; in other words, that the roads must keep up to the requirements of the traffic.

While the discussion is going on the engineers are constantly studying the problems presented and constructing better roads.

CO-OPERATION IN ROAD WORK

No Form of Public Undertaking Offers Better Opportunities For All to Help.

There is no sort of public work in which folks are interested generally where the principle of co-operation could be followed to better advantage than in the care of the public highways. In some sections this fact seems to be recognized, in some others not.

Especially is there need of this co-operation in those sections where earth roads are the rule and where the character of the soil is such that there is need of working it at a critical time, following heavy rains or wet seasons. Particularly is this true of stiff clay or adobe soils, which can be advantageously worked and leveled only when they possess the proper amount of moisture and the right consistency.

Under such conditions it is impossible for one road superintendent and his helpers to give all the road of their territory treatment at the proper time. As a result many such highways dry up rough and hard and remain in this condition for months. Could a system have been followed which would have enlisted the aid of property owners or renters along the highways and the roads have been dragged at the proper time a good highway would have been secured.

The benefit of this co-operative system is recognized in some states, the road tax being remitted in case property owners give a stipulated amount of aid in keeping in condition the roads abutting their own premises. This plan gives excellent results and should be adopted in other places where the roads at certain seasons of the year are little short of unspeakable, yet for the attempt to keep which in repair large sums are expended annually, but to little purpose.

MARKETING LAMBS.

The Best Time to Sell Them Is When They Have Reached a Weight of Eighty Pounds.

The best time to market lambs is when they are of the size and weight and finish which are most desired. On the general market lambs that are matured to good finish at eighty pounds weight are the best sellers. This finish and weight will be attained at different ages, depending upon the care and feed that are dealt to the lambs.

Spring lambs first appearing on the market weigh little more than sixty pounds, but if they have the quality and the finish they easily command top prices. During the summer months consumers of mutton desire small cuts because they do not eat much meat during the warm weather. This gives rise to a strong demand for lambs ranging in weight from sixty-five to seventy pounds.

There is no particular season that is best for selling lambs, as the market varies at the different seasons subject to conditions that are at times difficult to account for. There is never a time, however, when lambs weighing eighty pounds will not sell as prime, provided they are prime in form, quality and condition.

RAISING GOOD CELERY.

Practical Methods Which Must Be Observed In Cultivating a Profitable Crop.

Early in spring prepare a cold frame, in which sow the celery seed very thin in rows.

When an inch high thin the plants to an inch apart. About the 1st of June prepare ground by making a trench ten inches deep and one foot wide with sloping banks.

Remove all soil from trench and in bottom put thin layer of henhouse droppings. Cover with good, rich soil three inches deep. If plants are large cut off the long leaves. Plant in the row six to eight inches apart.

If the weather is extremely warm cover the trench for a few days with boards.

Cultivate the plants by drawing the dirt to them as they grow until the 1st of August. If necessary to irrigate put straw on each side the trench and pour water on this to prevent soil from hardening on the plants.

Never hill the plants when the ground is hot and dry, but rather when damp and cool, to prevent rust.

The 1st of September bank the plants for bleaching by covering with dirt loosely over the top of the plants. As winter approaches cover with dirt, over which put a top dressing of raw stable manure to prevent freezing.

Raise White Plume for early and Giant Pascal for late. Any one treating celery in this manner will be successful.

INEXPENSIVE TABLES.

Can Be Made of Grocery Boxes Covered With Oilcloth to Give Neat Appearance.

These two illustrations show ways of making very convenient and serviceable kitchen tables by using cheap store boxes. If possible procure dry goods boxes made of good, smooth wood, but if only the rougher grocery boxes are to be had they can be utilized by covering over with oilcloth after the table is completed.

To make the table as in the top figure use two boxes alike, each about 15 by 18 inches and two and one-half

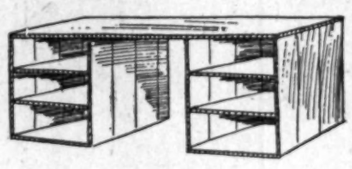

Table No. I.

feet long; stand on end about two feet apart and cover with a single wide board. Nail cleats inside boxes and put in shelves at distances apart to suit the purpose. Doors can be made of wood from similar boxes and hung at each of the three compartments, or rod and curtains may be used. A rack can be put at the back to hang towels on. The middle compartment can be used for kettles, etc., and a few nails or hooks placed for hanging long handled articles.

Cover the top of the table with a sheet of zinc or a white oilcloth and paint or varnish the sides or cover with fancy figured oilcloth pasted on with smooth starch paste. The table in the proportions illustrated would be about two and one-half feet long. It could be made shorter by using nar-

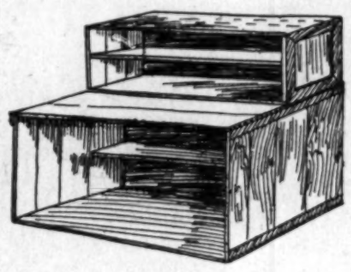

Table No. II.

rower boxes or by having boxes set closer together and still be of convenient size.

To make a table as shown in the lower figure use a large dry goods box about three feet long, two and one-half feet wide and two and one-half or two and three-fourths feet deep. Lay on side, putting in a shelf about one or one and one-half feet wide halfway up the back. Lay another box, same length if possible, on top of the table next to the wall, this box being ten or twelve inches deep and with a shelf, as in the larger box.

FARM NOTES

Stingy manuring does not pay.

Is the harness tied up with string anywhere? Take it off and do the best job by repairing you ever did.

A pound or two of nails will make the fences all tight and save loss and hard feeling between neighbors.

Get out some stuff for whiffletrees. Keep a little on hand all the time, for you may need them before you know it.

Have a bottle of rubber cement on hand and some good glue. Fix things, and do it while the other work is not pressing.

Holes in grain sacks can be patched by shaking out the dust and pasting a piece of the same material on the inside of the opening.

Sifted coal ashes, wheat flour and sand mixed with water make an excellent mortar for patching holes where plaster is broken.

CONSIDERATE.

The Thoughtful Host Desired to Spare His Guest the "Unpleasant Little Detail."

Two friends, one a prosperous looking business man and the other at least well dressed, chanced to meet not long ago, and the second gentleman remembered that it was his turn to "buy the dinner," so they were soon repairing to a fashionable restaurant. Their orders were generous, and they lingered long over the good things, not forgetting cigars at the end.

When they felt that they really had to leave or else pay rent the host showed a bit of fidgetiness and requested that the other go outside and wait for him; that there was an "unpleasant little detail" he wished to discuss with the proprietor and could not think of embarrassing his friend by having him overhear it. The friend did as requested, stepping outside and waiting at the nearest corner.

He had been waiting only about five minutes when of a sudden the door of the restaurant flew open, and his erstwhile host shot through it as from a catapult, followed by some most uncomplimentary terms.

"What's wrong?" was the first inquiry of the waiting friend.

"Oh, nothing much," was the answer, "except that the 'unpleasant little detail' I had to discuss with the proprietor was that I had no money to pay for the dinners."—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

A FAMOUS GOOSE.

Peter, the Pet of the English Coldstream Guards.

Possibly the most remarkable creature ever attached to a regiment was Peter, the ever famous goose of the Coldstream guards. This curious pet was presented to the Coldstreamers when they were in Canada by the late Hon. Adolphus Graves, and soon it acquired a fame which eclipsed that of all rivals in the way of pets in the army.

When the guard was mounted of a morning Peter always marched off with them. It is recorded that one night the goose saved a sentry's life by flying in the face of a rebel who was just going to fire at the soldier. Peter's timely aid disconcerted the rebel, who fired at random. The sentry immediately responded by shooting the rebel dead.

When the guards came home and were quartered in London one of the sights when the regiment marched out was to see Peter strutting at the head of the battalion till they passed the barrack gate, when the goose returned. Unhappily Peter's fate was unheroic. His end was ill in accord with his martial career, for he was run over and killed by a cab, and that not even a taxicab. It was a poor kind of an end for a bird with such a record.—London Telegraph.

Old English Laws About Buttons.

Buttons have engaged the attention of legislators even more frequently than hats. Five acts have been passed to protect the button industry of England, and some of these are still unrepealed. An act of George I. inflicts a penalty of 40 shillings on any person using or selling "buttons made of cloth, serge, drugget, frieze or camlet."

This law, says the London Daily Mail, was a source of intense annoyance to foreign visitors, and the author of "Le Parisien a Londres," a guide written in 1789, is careful to explain its provisions at considerable length. He adds, however, that foreigners "who are able to prove that their clothes were made in their own country escape the penalty when first summoned on the understanding that they change their buttons within twenty-four hours."

Lively Times In Billville.

"Well, sir," said the Billville citizen, "ef they ain't a power o' confusion in the skies after awhile I'll give it up!"

"What's the trouble?" he was asked.

"Well, over yander is Deacon Jones prayin' fer rain, an' jest 'crost the way is Elder Brown pertitionin' fer dry, an' the whole poperiation's crowdin' roun', bettin' which'll win. An' the high sheriff's done sarved notice to all of 'em to appear in court an' answer to the charge o' gamblin' in futures, an' he says he'll git enough cash out o' the gang to finish the artesian well an' paint the town hail."—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

Guarded His Beard.

As Sir Thomas More laid his head on the block he begged the executioner to wait a moment while he carefully placed his beard out of reach of the ax, for, he said, "it hath not committed treason," which reminds one of the story of Simon Lord Lovat, who the day before his execution on Tower hill bade the operator who shaved him be cautious not to cut his throat, as such an accident would cause disappointment to the gaping crowd on the morrow.—English Magazine.

Small Audience.

Bacon—Did you say the professor always counts ten before he speaks? Egbert—No; he only counted eight at yesterday's lecture.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Proof.

Mrs. Youngwife—What have you ever done to prove your love for me? Mr. Youngwife—Darling, I've contracted a lovely case of chronic dyspepsia.—Judge.

Remember you must die. Let this not startle you, but let it soften you while there is yet time to do some good in the world.

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An Old Family.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, was told roughly that he was "a mere mushroom."

"How is that?" he asked indignantly.

"Why," said the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me which filled more than five large parchment skins, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin, 'About this time the world was created.'"

The King In Wrong.

"The king can do no wrong," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, that's all rot!" retorted the simple mug, who had been up late the night before. "Suppose you were drawing to a straight and wanted either a deuce or a seven spot."—Philadelphia Record.

He Knew.

"Say, pa"

"Well, what is it?"

"Pa, what is alfalfa?"

"It's a slang term for whiskers, son," replied the city man as he resumed his novel.—Washington Herald.

What He Remembered.

"Who was the man in the iron mask?"

"I don't remember the catcher's name, but I can tell you who pitched."

HORTICULTURE

PUMPKIN-SQUASH HYBRID.

An Interesting Scientific Curiosity Which It Was Supposed Man Could Not Possibly Produce.

The squash shown in the picture grew on a vine produced by a seed from a Delicious squash that was grown near some pumpkin vines. The parent seed and fruit were just like the rest of the seed and squashes, but this particular seed produced a vine that had characteristics peculiar to both pumpkin and squash vines, the rounded vines of the squash with the spotted leaves of the pumpkin vine. But one fruit matured, and it had the shape and rind, also the color, of the squash, and the small hard stem of the pumpkin instead of the large soft

The Interesting Squash-Pumpkin Hybrid.

stem peculiar to the winter squashes. When cut open the flesh had the distinctive pumpkin odor, and the seeds were small yellowish straw colored instead of white and were thinner than squash seed. There were but fourteen seeds, most of which were sent to the Cornell experiment station. For some reason the seed failed to grow for the station people, and the seed that was kept produced three vines. These vines were in an isolated spot and were of extreme interest during the entire growing season. One vine, while apparently healthy, never grew higher than three or four inches, though it lived all summer and continued to grow slowly. The other vines made a vigorous growth. One resembled a pumpkin vine, while the other for the most part resembled the squash vines, though the fruit blossoms were hermaphrodite, and the pollen blossoms, though well formed, neither opened nor produced pollen.

This vine produced no fruit, but judging by the embryo they would have been quite pumpkin-like. The vine having the pumpkin vine characteristics had normal blossoms except that the male blossoms produced no pollen. One fruit was produced by this vine, and in shape and color was like the picture except it had a large, round stem. The seed from which these vines grew had been fertilized with pure squash pollen, yet the pumpkin characteristics persisted in the next generation. Squash pollen was supplied to the fruit blossoms on both the vines of the second generation, but the few seeds in the one squash that grew were entirely hollow, and a very interesting experiment came to an abrupt end.

Professor L. H. Bailey in his "Plant Breeding," speaking of the refusal of distinct species to cross, says, "For instance, if we apply the pollen of a Hubbard squash to the flower of a common field pumpkin there will simply be no result; the fruit will not form." Professor Bailey had much experience in crossing cucurbitaceous vines and wrote advisedly; but, given the proper conditions, the bees were able to produce a hybrid that baffled the skill of a painstaking scientist laboring to produce similar results.

DANGER IN POOR SEED.

Corn That Has Good Appearance Often Does Not Contain Qualities For Sprouting.

One of the incidental results of the corn shows held recently throughout the country was the discovery that a considerable amount of corn that looks good is really of poor seed quality. The fact should serve as a warning to corn growers, for the apparent meaning of the tests made is that much of the corn raised during last year is in such condition that it will not grow.

The corn show held in Kansas a short while ago brought about 150 samples of corn. After the prize winning samples had been separated from the rest two lots of forty ears each were taken at random from the remaining exhibits for a germination test, which was made under the direction of an expert.

In making the tests six grains were taken from different parts of each ear and placed in a tester till they sprouted or had time to sprout. These tests were made in duplicate in order to secure a thoroughly reliable result. In the first lot of forty ears the test showed that only 75 per cent of the corn was good, 25 per cent being worthless for seed. In the second lot of forty ears better results were obtained, only 15 per cent failing to grow, 85 per cent being good. The general average for the eighty ears was 80 per cent perfect.

Where the Profit Lies.

There is the most money in the long run in dairy by selling the cream or butter only and keeping the other products on the farm. Skimmilk is turned into money fast with pigs.

PREPARING SEED BED.

Success of Crop Depends Largely on Intelligently Handling Soil In Advance.

The importance of properly preparing the seed bed for corn cannot be too strongly emphasized, for the success of the crop depends to a very great extent upon the rapidity and vigor with which the seed starts into growth.

Corn gets a much better start when planted in a fine, mellow soil, rich in plant food and supplied with a moderate amount of moisture. The seed will not germinate readily if placed in coarse, lumpy soil.

If the corn is planted in a fine and mellow seed bed germination takes place quickly, and the young plants get plenty of food, because the roots come in actual contact with more of the fine earth particles, on the surface of which the moisture and plant food are found.

When the young plants are thus situated they are able to withstand adverse climatic conditions.

A very large proportion of corn this year will be grown on ground that was in corn last year, or, in other words, on cornstalk ground. It is in the management of this ground that some farmers fail to produce as good results as they desire.

The proper thing to do with cornstalk ground is to first cut the stalks with a stalk cutter and then disk the ground at the earliest opportunity as a preparation for plowing.

Corn as well as other grain requires a solid seed bed, which is made by cultivation after plowing. The main use of the disk and harrow is to compact the lower portion of the furrow slice and then throw loose soil on top in which the seed will find easy germination. While this is being done weeds are germinating, and by subsequent operations they are being killed, which, if left alone, will bother all summer long and rob the soil of much available plant food.

Some farmers intend to plant corn on clover sod that was manured a year ago and plowed last fall. And it is important to get on this sod as early as the ground is in proper condition and disk it thoroughly and keep on disking at intervals until it is time to plant corn.

It is not best to wait and let the grass grow up between the furrows or on sods that have not been properly turned over. The grass will do no good, but harm, and therefore the quicker the disking is done the better. By so doing capillary connection will be restored with the soil below and thus conserve moisture for the plant, which sometimes during the year it will most certainly need.

When corn is planted on oat or wheat stubble it should have been plowed in the fall, but if this has not been done follow precisely the same course that is applied on the stubble—disk first, then plow—then give the same treatment afterward.

Some think this too much work, but that depends upon the way one looks at it. If he is cultivating acres it probably is, but he is not cultivating acres, but corn, and it is much better to put the work usually put on eighty acres of land on forty and grow something else on the other forty.

Selecting Site For Garden.

In selecting a site for the garden it must be remembered that most vegetables require sunshine as well as plant food and moisture. Other things being equal, a southern exposure is preferable, as this gives a maximum amount of sunlight and will be favorable for the growth of early plants. Care should be taken to avoid a northern exposure or a site sheltered from the sun by buildings.

A New Method of Planting Tomatoes.

Instead of planting tomato seeds in a box, as most people do, cut a hole in a small potato, fill it with dirt and plant your seed in this, writes Vigne M. Carey of Grand Rapids, Wis., in Popular Mechanics.

The Tuber Family.

The potato plant, the tomato plant and the tobacco plant are closely allied, belonging to the same family. One has its tubers developed, the other its fruit and the third its leaves.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Plan to set out at least a few trees every spring.

It is important that remedies to kill bugs and prevent blight be applied before the bugs or blight show themselves.

You will get more fruit by spraying thoroughly and the quality will be such that you can sell more of it as first class fruit.

A moist soil, when kept in an unfrozen condition as long as possible, is the surest means to prevent winter killing of trees.

The holes for your new trees must be made larger and deep enough to receive the entire root system without crowding or cramping.

The drops of gum which exude from the roots of the peach trees show where the borer is. Persistent use of the wire is the safest remedy.

Many a man has been surprised at the effect of one load of barnyard manure scattered about under a tree. It gives new life and fruitfulness.

Good orchardists say that an orchard neglected for one year—that is, without spraying or pruning and cultivation—puts it back fully three years.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED
At
1109 Eye St N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance	$2.00
Six months	1.00
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Suscription monthly	.20

PRESIDENT THIRKIELD'S DUTY.

Tolerance and breadth of conception, supported by confidence in the true inner selt of those under him, is justly demanded of heads of educational institutions. "There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us," that intolerance and puritanical narrowness on the part of the head of an educational institution, which has the preparing of young men and women for the battle of life, is a bane rather than a blessing.

All the great institutions of learning, and even the smaller schools and colleges, now aim to secure men for presidents who can see on more than one side of a question; men who can appreciate the fundamentals without exaggerating the trifle varying to the right or left. If a school or college is to be controlled by disciplinary methods and rules as severe and as rigorously enforced as the discipline for armies in time of war, then that school or college so controlled will have its sphere encompassed in failure, for the initiative and ambition will be sacrificed.

It is almost inconceivable in these days of sane tolerance and liberality of thought and action, that the head of an educational institution would take action which may have a tendency to discourage rather than encourage. And when you inject the germ of discouragement into youth or young manhood you plant the seed of spoilation.

There can be and ought to be discipline in an educational institution, but there should never be persecution. There can be and ought to be a standard of morals, but that standard should never be fixed by a narrow, intolerant bigot. There should be punishment of crime or offense, but that punishment should fit the crime or offense, rather than make a crime or offense fit a punishment prescribed by one whose intolerance is akin to the intolerance of our puritanical forebears, who frequently decreed death when life should have been decreed instead.

It would be well for the president of Howard University to open memory's casket and take therefrom his young manhood days; days when he was full of life, of hope and spirits. Let him turn back the pages of his life till he comes to the page of young manhood, and then recall that commandment which he, as an ordained minister, loves to instill into others: "Do unto others as you would that men should do unto you." It is President Thirkield's duty to improve life, not to make life worse. It is his duty to give hope, not to destroy hope.

WAS PRES. THIRKIELD SUSTAINED?

At a meeting of trustees and deans of Howard University Saturday night last the President of the university was sustained in the drastic action he took in dismissing two young men. However, the vote to sustain the president was not an endorsement of his action, for each and every one of the trustees, it is reported, were of the opinion that the action was too drastic, and the method pursued by the president questionable. In fact the method he pursued smacked of the methods in vogue during the Spanish inquisition. If President Thirkield can find any comfort in the hearing Saturday night, and in the action of the trustees, he must have an easily satisfied conscience. Even the deans were forced, in their testimony, to refute the charges and affirmations of the president.

If President Thirkield can view with complacency his action in sending forth two young men into the world discredited, merely on the receipt by him of an anonymous letter, then the religion he boasts of is of a kind that is not calculated to make men better.

It is a sad thing when the head of an educational institution considers it compatible with justice and fairness to employ informers to dog the footsteps of teachers and professors, and to place reliance in anonymous letters. The unheard of and unusually drastic action of the head of Howard University we hope will not hurt that institution, but it cannot help but impair the usefulness of that president in his present capacity. The affair, the whole affair, viewed from any angle, constitutes a blot upon the present administration of this institution. Let Thirkield resign.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

There has been inaugurated in this city a campaign to increase the wages of the Government employes. Kann & Co. and Chase's Theater have subscribed $1,000 each to the campaign fund. There are other big institutions that have subscribed also. A large public meeting has been held, to which thousands were invited and did attend, and expressed themselves in favor of giving Government clerks more money.

Now, just think of it. There are thousands of Government clerks in this city who are receiving from $750 to $3,000 per annum, and salesgirls receiving only $2.50 to $10 per week.. Drivers and draymen receive from $7 to $10 per week, and the poor laboring man from $1.50 to $1.75 a day; car conductors and motormen from $1.75 to $2 per day.

Now, why don't Kann & Co. and Chase's Theater endeavor to increase the wages of these employes? Why do they want to fatten fat hogs? Why doesn't Kann & Co. raise the wages of their salesgirls and employes instead of contributing $1,000 to the fund to increase the wages of persons who are not in need and who are receiving living wages? What of the poor laboring men in the streets, ditches, gutters and on the hillsides, who are receiving only $1.50 per day? Why don't these patriotic citizens begin their charity at home?

A person should have living wages, it is true, and those who are mostly in need are those who are doing the hardest work, and, to a large extent, have the biggest families.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

The Bee begs leave to ask the so-called colored Democrats in this city and throughout the country what they think of the action of the Democratic House of Representatives? The very first thing the Democratic patronage committee of the House did was to abolish $180,000 in patronage. Every colored Republican has been slated for dismissal, and the only colored assistant stenographer to the Speaker, J. A. Johnson, has been recommended for dismissal. Now, whether the Democratic House will confirm the action of the committee is a question, but let us wait and see. It can be seen what the policy of the Democratic party is and will be if it gets into power. Its policy is to abolish as many offices as possible. Mr. McVeigh, the Secretary of the Treasury, is a Democrat, and even under a Republican administration his policy is to abolish the offices. Just what comfort and consolation it is to the people to put the Democratic party in power, The Bee doesn't know. The party's policy is to close up all the mills, cause the poor to be made poorer by stopping the circulation of money, raise the salaries of those who are satisfied with it and reduce the poor to want and starvation. If the Republican House had remained in power, the $180,000 that the Democrats will return to the Treasury yearly would have been circulated among the people. The Negroes in the House of Representatives wanted a Democratic House. They have it, and now they must "press bricks for Walker." In New York the Negroes have organized a colored Democratic club, called the Hamilton Democratic Club. Of course, the Democratic party in the city of New York recognizes the work of its party workers, hence the colored Democrats are cared for. Every colored man has been slated to go in the House, and probably a few so-called Negro Democrats may get a spittoon washer's place. Washing spittoons is a good job for Negro Democrats, the Democratic House thinks.

A COLORED SERGEANT.

The Bee is of the opinion that it would be a good act on the part of the District Commissioners to promote from among the many competent colored officers on the police force one to the position of sergeant.

Certainly the acts of many deserve recognition by way of promotion. There are colored sergeants in many other cities in the United States.

Among the officers from whom Commissioner Johnston could promote to a sergeant are Calhoun, Lester, Johnson, Jones, Peterson, Loftus, Jackson, Dr. Carroll and others, who have made arrests of some of the most noted of criminals in the annals of the Police Department.

If Commissioner Johnston does not know the records of these men, let him ask the Superintendent of Police. Many of the foregoing officers have arrested some of the most notorious criminals in this country.

Give us a colored sergeant.

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION.

In every State in this country where colored lawyers may be found there is a bar association. Every poor person among colored men in this country has a national association except the lawyer. The bar would suggest the propriety of a national association among the colored lawyers in this country, to be held in this city some time in August. Will the colored lawyers throughout the country consent to elect delegates to a national convention of colored lawyers, to be held in this city some time during the month of August? The Bee believes that the city of Washington is the best place to hold the first convention of a national legal body.

If the suggestion of The Bee meets with popular favor throughout the country, kindly send communications to this paper.

Be fair.

Be fair and just.

And also be square.

Be sparing of denunciation.

But be liberal in commendation.

Always temper justice with mercy.

A premium has been placed on anonymous letters.

No fair judge would sentence the meanest culprit on an anonymous letter.

Because of this premium placed on anonymous letters, now watch the ghouls get busy.

Some men's religion is but worn as a mere cloak to hide their meanness and to justify their narrowness.

The Negro press of the country is echoing with praise of President Taft for his strong, courageous and helpful letter to Dr. Washington.

A number of colored employes at the Capitol have already felt the Democratic axe, and more are to follow. Those colored men who have been wishing for Democratic success ought to be satisfied.

We are shocked at the death sentences pronounced on the findings of drum-head courts-martial in half-civilized countries, but marvel not at severe sentences that follow an anonymous letter.

The writer of an anonymous letter is the lowest, meanest reprobate that lives and moves. The man who accepts and acts on an anonymous letter may not be low, but he is as mean as you make them.

The Republican party may have, at times, been derelict in its duty to the colored voter, and may have failed to give the race just recognition: that no one denies. But the Republican party has never been guilty of making wholesale dismissals of colored employes. The Democratic party alone holds the record, and it is proud of its record.

Mr. Peyton Leaves.

Attorney Fontaine Peyton and family will leave the city shortly for Duluth, Minn., where Mr. Peyton will practice his profession. It is regretted by the numerous friends of Mr. Peyton that he will leave the city of his nativity.

Public Men And Things

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

I met up with Lafayette Hershaw some time ago, and although we started in discussing politics, we wound up discussing handsome men. You know, Lafayette is so versatile that his conversation roams from Virgil to The Horizon, and takes side trips to all other subjects. Discussing what remote sons of Ham were handsome, Lafayette, in that unique way of his, and with some hesitation and trepidation—peculiar to him alone—said: "Now, there's Major Fillmore; he's handsome from his waist up: but from his waist down, the less said the better." Of course, I had to agree with Hershaw, for who could dispute his carefully and methodically made assertion. "How about Bob Harlan?" I asked the erudite professor from the Cracker State. "Oh!"—and right here he punctuated his discourse with a five minutes' pause—"Well, Bob is as handsome as any other white man." And the Professor who is "up" on the Bible, and the Koran, too, gave a merry wink that suggested a Horizon "inlook."

"Well, Professor," I measuredly asked, as we neared Barry's mint julep rendezvous on Fourteenth street, "what do you think of Professor Layton's physical beauty, from the viewpoint of a man?" "Oh," returned the Professor, as he cleared his throat, and emitted the cotton from his throat—(we are almost to Barry's mint bed now)—"the Professor has a fine conception of music." "But, Professor Hershaw," I suggested, "you fail to get next to my inquisition. What I want is your opinion of Professor Layton's beauty—his manly beauty." "Yes, I see," remarked the savant from Georgia, "Professor Layton rides a motorcycle now." Observing that the pride of Georgia was running a dead heat on Professor Layton, I shifted to Shelby Davidson. "What thinkest thou of the bonne et belle Shelby Davidson? or, in other words, will you elucidate upon the proportions of this masculine cui fortuna ipsa cedit?" Now, when I spewed out this bunch of French, and then followed it up with a Latin curve, the Professor concluded I was somebody—(we were just then entering Barry's ice-cream parlor)—and he remarked, with a grave arch of the eyebrows, and with a hesitation in speech that suggested the Professor had not been in Barry's since the day before: "When Shelby gets on those white flannel trousers, white shoes, and gray hat with a purple band, he's comme il fait. In plain English, he's the limit of endurance." By this time we were looking at ourselves in Barry's mirror, and had before us one of Barry's celebrated Cascade fizzes; so Shelby was forgotten while we contemplated "Rum, rum; Jaimaica rum!" from a safe distance.

* * *

Now, speaking about Shelby Davidson, reminds me he is just now in the spotlight. Shelby usually sees to it that he gets into the spotlight upon the least provocation. You know, Shelby is a lawyer—very erudite in law, and were it not that Kentucky now has a representative on the Supreme Court bench in Justice Harlan, Shelby Davidson would now, perhaps, be wearing the judicial ermine. Shelby consulted the insurance actuaries, and when informed that Justice Harlan had many years yet before him, and thus seeing his chance of getting on the bench under the present administration, Shelby donned his overalls and worked out a patent to an adding machine. Some men strike their altitude by accident. Over in the big Post Office building they think variegatedly-attired Shelby Davidson is an early June pea—and he is, when it comes to a knowledge of adding machines. Some people think Shelby's wearing apparel is louder than a note from Black Patti, but they are not near so loud as his mechanical ability. He's a fertile-brained fellow, long on the theory of law, but short on the practice. Short on physical beauty, but long on the knowledge of machines used as tabulators. Shelby, some years ago, pined to become head of his office, but they couldn't hear his application for the loud noise his clothes made. Then he prepared himself for the Supreme Court bench, but Justice Harlan wouldn't resign in his favor. Finally, in sheer desperation, he made a study of adding machines, and now he's the expertest expert in town, and second to none in the country. Davidson has made a safe and sure place for himself in the Government service, and now just watch this bundle of rainbow clothes and initiative brain rise. Shelby, take it from me, you are the goods!

* * *

It's just over the river from Kentucky to Ohio, so it's easy to jump from the lavender-perfumed Shelby Davidson to that fierce son of Mars, Major Charles Fillmore, who hails from some seaport in Ohio. Since the Major moved from over in the aristocratic and exclusive Le Droit Park, where I navigate and perambulate, I seldom see his manly form. The Major has not resigned his position, to my knowledge, during the last week. You know, some four years ago he started the rumor that he was going to resign and start a million-dollar insurance company. He renewed the rumor every thirty days; renewed it so often that really he began to believe himself that he would resign. But like a few others of us, who need the coin every fifteen days, the gallant Major never could get the dumbness out of his right paw sufficiently long to sign a carefully prepared resignation. The result is that he's still drawing some sixten hundred simoleons per year from the Government, and the country is suffering from the lack of a million-dollar insurance company. Some one has asked me where the Major got the title of Major. I asked little George Jackson, who knows everything about Ohio and Ohioans, and he told me that he secured it while being down with malarial fever in the camp of an immune regiment, mobilized somewhere down in the Pelican State, but that if I would write to the College of Titles and Pedigrees I could get all the information needed. Major Fillmore blew into Washington a year or two after I did—possibly it was three years. As I recall, he came as one of Mark Hanna's refugees. At first he made a distinct impression, because of his handsome figure (from the waist up. The Major has a pair of legs, a la Judge Terrell, that were cut out for a demure creature of the feminine persuasion, but in the mix up, just like that monkey story, he got the feminine's legs, and some woman got his. The Major—forgetting his legs—is a handsome man; one of the handsomest in Washington. And he is a mighty bright and well-informed man. He's a sort of recluse; don't mix much; or, if he does mix, he don't announce it, and as a result he's getting in, or almost, the lost-tribe list. I don't know what has come over him. It may be that he's still preparing his letter of resignation, and it may be that he's planning an expedition to go and find the buried treasures of Captain Kidd, in order to realize his ambition to start a million-dollar insurance company. I'm thinking, however, that when the Major gets his insurance company started, we will have a black President, a real, natural-black Cabinet, and a black Congress. If the Major would only quit smoking that darned insurance pipe, and stick to himself, he'd soar.

* * *

I see Charley Anderson, too, has been assaulted. It's a cold day in Iceland when Charley Anderson fails to get in the zone of publicity. Charley won't let any one beat him to it. Since the announcement that President Taft had the pinkeye, I have been watching the newspapers daily in expectation of learning that Charley Anderson has got the pinkeye also, and the further announcement that he contracted it before the President did. At that, Charley is a past master when it comes to playing the game of politics. He's all things to all men, and then a special thing to a special man, and by doing his acrobatic stunt in a two-ring circus, while the band is playing "All Coons Look Alike," he manages to keep away up in front. You can't lose Charley. He's always right on his job, handing out salve to the susceptible, and roasts to the blind, deaf and dumb. I don't think the robbers that held Charley up were really after money or jewels. My private opinion, publicly expressed, is that they were two fellows with a champagne thirst. But give it to Charley; he never gets lost when the cards are shuffled. I knew that just as soon as Dr. Washington got assaulted Charley would get in some kind of a jam. You remember that old song: "He's the only Charley that we've got, and he's got the other Charleys beat a block." Well, that's him.

JOSEPH H. STEWART, ESQ.

NEED OF COLORED LAWYERS.

Attorney Joseph H. Stewart at Bethel Literary—A Good Paper.

At the Bethel Literary last week the members of the local bar held sway. Among the interesting papers read was that of Mr. Joseph H. Stewart, one of the most active members of the bar. In his address, among other things, Mr. Stewart said in part:

"These classes of men are indispensable—the minister, lawyer and the doctor." The subject of his address was the need of colored lawyers.

"If there were no colored people there would be no need of colored lawyers," he said.

"The Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States gave the colored people personal liberty and the ownership of our own bodies; the Fourteenth amendment gave us civil liberty and freedom, and the Fifteenth amendment gave us political liberty and freedom; but our people, after having been well drilled for two and a half centuries in the lessons of slavery, had personal, civil and political liberty suddenly thrust upon them. At first some were amazed, others were shocked, some believed it when told that they had personal liberty and freedom; others did not believe it, and continued on in slavery for a time; some wondered what they would do with their liberty; others went to work for themselves at once, and now after forty-eight years some have yet to learn what to do with personal liberty, for they have not yet learned how to use liberty. A few ideas as to its use will be given later. The result of the sudden realization of what many of the slaves and their ancestors had longed and prayed for during two and a half centuries back of them, found them unfit to enjoy freedom's full benefits and advantages, and many in their efforts to get the things of life which they seemingly desired for the enjoyment of their personal liberty and freedom have run counter to the rules of law, for which they have been and are still carried before the police and criminal courts.

"As a general rule the police have little or no sympathy for our people, and as a result the slightest infraction or violation of the rules of law is often unduly magnified and twisted so that it may seem that a grave crime has been committed. The violator having been arrested and carried into court, is arraigned (that is to say, the information or indictment is read to him, and he pleads either guilty or not guilty. A lawyer in the absence of some special arrangement will have his client plead not guilty. A prisoner affirming his innocence in a court irrespective of his past conduct, means that he takes advantage of his legal and constitutional rights, he is innocent in the eyes of the law until it is proved that he is guilty, all men are presumed to know the law, and knowing the law no man is presumed to violate it), the prisoner is before the bar and he now sees, perhaps for the first time in his life that he is in a tight place; he finds himself unfamiliar with the rules of law (although the law presumes that he is), he knows nothing about the procedure of the court, and he finds that he is at the mercy of the prosecuting attorney, whom he observes is in a hurry to have the court pass sentence on him, so that he may be safely and securely locked up in an iron cell. He knows that the prosecuting attorney is paid to convict him, and he finds himself a toy in his hands. He sees that he needs a defender, who must be a lawyer. What shall he be? Colored or white; shall he be learned or ignorant; shall be be a new lawyer with no experience or one with experience? These are important questions to a defendant arraigned before the court, and a correct decision here will restore him to liberty if he be actually innocent.

"So white people are our friends, some are our enemies; some are indifferent to our rights as citizens, some think that we ought not to have any citizenship rights, and they are often disagreeable about it; many white people believe that we are a race of criminals; and with people of this sort the mere charge of crime against a colored man is often sufficient to their minds to fix a conviction of the guilt of the colored person accused. Most white people, not all, but most of them have some inherent feeling that is prejudicial to your best interest along some certain line. As a general rule, most white lawyers have some inherent tendency in their minds that is opposed to your innocence, while most colored lawyers have an inherent tendency in their minds that assumes your innocence, and concludes that you are the victim of the police, who are always anxious to make a record for themselves. One lawyer will approach the bar with tendencies against you, perhaps smoldering race hatred, only subdued by the influence of a few; the other will apprcach the bar with strong tendencie. for you; it is the tie of sympathy of race to race. The one will make a half-hearted defense, the other will make the strongest and best defense he can for you; the one will be quick to recognize in your mistakes and accidents an evidence of intended violation of law, and you will be hurried to a cell. The colored lawyer will be quick to minimize the effect of your mistakes and accidents and will call upon the government to produce other evidence of guilt; he will throw his soul into your case by reason of his sympathy for you; it is not only the fee that he wants, it is your acquittal; if he does not succeed in having you acquitted you will rarely get the extreme penalty. Some of you may perhaps say that all this is theory. Take a look at the daily practice in the courts.

"A large criminal class is found among the colored people of the District of Columbia, and this criminal class has learned by experience gained from being constantly locked up in iron cells that it pays best to have colored lawyers to defend them. Constant offenders here would not have anv but colored lawyers to defend them. New criminals generally get white lawyers at first, but the second or third trial, together with their observation of the work of colored lawyers in the courtroom, is generally sufficient to teach them what to do in the future. To the colored criminal the colored lawyer means shorter sentences, smaller fines and more acquittals. Experience has proven to the colored criminals in the District of Columbia that the colored lawyer is a necessity to their defense. Seventeen years ago, when we began the practice of law in the District of Columbia, there were seven colored lawyers practicing before the bar of the District of Columbia; today there are about fifty, and 75 per cent of the business of the police and criminal courts is now in the hands of colored lawyers. If colored lawyers did colored criminals no good they would not have their cases every time they are carried before the court. And some white criminals are beginning to patronize colored lawyers; they, too, have learned by experience that it pays to retain colored lawyers.

"The best white lawyers at this bar willingly associate themselves with colored layers in cases; so when you have entrusted your case with a colored lawyer, remember that he knows best whether he needs other assistance; if he does, he knows the best lawyers and it is wise to leave the selection of an associate to him. If justice be on your side when you enter the courtroom you are sure to win.

"The colored people of this city would receive severer sentences and heavier fines but for the efforts of the colored lawyers. If a sentence be too severe, the fine too heavy, or the case be tried contrary to the rules of law, the colored lawyer has time and again in such cases secured the release of his client in the court above; for there is no humiliation more unbearable to a conscientious judge than a reversal of his decision.

"We have briefly set forth some of the forces at work in the District of Columbia that have made the colored lawyer a necessity. In the preceding pages we referred to the question 'how liberty should be used,' and promisd a word or two on the subject before colsing.

"We know no single sentence capable of embracing an adequate answer to this question. The answer comprehends a field as broad, as varied, and as great as humanity itself; each human being on the earth has an answer to this question. It is a field where phantoms of the brain grow wild in the propagation of queer ideas. It is

(Continued to page 5.)

The lure of Spring is bringing hundreds of happy promenaders along the popular Fourteenth street thoroughfare, and as usual, they fall in at the drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912½ Fourteenth street, "the place where everybody meets everybody else," or you see them enjoying those delicious sodas at Ninth and You streets, the popular "Lookout Corner" of Board & McGuire.

Dr. John R. Francis, Jr., has returned from Columbus, Ohio, where he was ordered to take the examination for dental surgeon in the United States Army.

Hon. William H. Lewis is domiciled with Dr. and Mrs. Cabinass, on K street. Mr. Lewis' family will not move here for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Calloway gave a dinner last Saturday in honor of Assistant Attorney General Lewis. The other guests present were Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Francis, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, and Mr. James A. Cobb.

Prof. Gerald Tyler, formerly connected with the Washington schools, but now Supervisor of Music for the schools of Kansas City, is preparing to present "Hiawatha" there, the cast and chorus to be made up from the school pupils. Great preparations are being made for it, and the white daily press is lending every assistance. Mr. Tyler, who will direct it, will have 150 in costume. Mr. Harry Burleigh, of New York, has been engaged to sing a role. The newspapers of Kansas City refer to it as the most pretentious musical production ever presented there by school pupils and non-professionals.

Mrs. R. H. Terrell and Mr. L. M. Hershaw attended the meeting for the advancement of Negroes in Boston last week.

Dr. J. W. Morse has the gem drug store in the northwest. Prescriptions carefully compounded by registered clerks.

Mr. James A. Ross, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in the city last week, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James, of T street northwest, previous to leaving for Cuba Wednesday.

Miss Nannie H. Borroughs, of this city, will depart from among us in a few days.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clement G. Morgan while in Boston, Mass.

Miss Maude G. Houston, of Cambridge, Mass., will visit friends in Baltimore and this city shortly.

Bishop Walters will be the guest of Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers while in the city.

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis is winning laurels in Bermuda. It is said she expects to visit London to witness the coronation of King George before her return to this country.

The contest which was going on at Israel M. E. Sunday school ended last Sunday. Miss Wood succeeded in bringing out the largest number of children, and Miss Taylor, the most money. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested during the contest; over 800 were out last Sunday.

The Young Woman's Christian Association, under the leadership of Mrs. Bettie Francis, is doing a great work in this city toward helping the needy.

Mrs. Marion Scott Barker, who has been sick, is improving. She is still confined to her bed.

Among the Washingtonians who visited New York last week were Prof. Kelly Miller and Louis J. Gregory.

Don't pass Morse's Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest.

Mr. Abraham Ash and wife, of Newport, R. I., have returned to their home after spending the winter in this city.

Mr. William C. English has been confined to his home on account of a sprained ankle.

Miss Jessie C. Mason, the society editress of this paper, is confined to her home by reason of sickness.

The "Smart Set," which played at the new Howard Theater this week is a drawing card.

Mrs. M. E. Washington, of Proctor, Vt., a relative of Mrs. M. C. Maxfield, who has been quite sick, is now convalescent.

Miss Robert Bailey has returned to her home in Chicago, Ill., after spending some time here in the Conservatory of Music.

Miss Addye Edmunds is visiting Mrs. Ida Morris, in New York City.

Mrs. Isadora Coles, of this city, is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. Lomax, in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. H. P. Slaughter, editor Odd Fellows' Journal, was in Philadelphia last week on business.

Mrs. Allie Preston and daughter, Mary, are visiting friends in Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

Mr. George A. Robinson has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Margaret Randall, in Suffolk, Va.

You want your prescriptions carefully and accurately filled from the best drugs obtainable at the most reasonable price. Then patronize the drug stores of Board & McGuire at 1912½ Fourteenth street northwest and at Ninth and U streets northwest. Four graduates in pharmacy regularly employed. You get quality and service of the best.

The finest cigars in the city are sold at Morse's drug store, Twentieth and L streets northwest.

Miss Clara Harrison, an employe of the Census Office, spent a very pleasant visit in Baltimore last week.

Mrs. Catherine McCall spent a few hours in this city last week en route to New York City from North Carolina, where she visited relatives.

Rev. James L. White was in Harrisburg, Pa., last week.

Mr. Louis Gray, of Wilmington, Del., was in our city last week.

Dr. John W. Morse, of the Gem Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest, has everything that a first-class druggist possesses. Drop in.

Mr. Alfred Cook has returned to Wilmington, Del., after a short but pleasant visit to our city.

Dr. U. B. Evans was in Philadelphia last week as the guest of Mr. George Robinson.

Miss Ester Middleton was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Crowdery in Philadelphia.

Miss Carl Mack visited friends in Lawnside, Pa., last week.

Mr. St. Julian McClellan, of this city, is now in Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. Bessie B. Anderson, district deputy of the Order of St. Luke's, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent.

Bring your job work to The Bee office, or address W. Calvin Chase, Jr., 1109 Eye street N. W., or 1212 Florida avenue N. W.

Mrs. Jennie Pinkney, of this city, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Wallace, of Williamsport, Md.

Rev. Toliver, pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church, is conducting revival services at the Pilgrim Baptist Church in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Bettie Carter, of South First street, Richmond, Va., is visiting friends in this city. Before returning home she will spend some time in Charlottesville, Va. Mrs. Carter contemplates staying several weeks.

Dr. Milton Francis, who has been under an operation at Freedman Hospital, will be able to leave there son. He is now out of danger.

Mrs. R. C. Bruce, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

All news for the society column must be in by Wednesday afternoon of each week.

Nothing funny about it. People just like to deal at the drug stores of Board & McGuire at 1912½ Fourteenth street northwest and at Ninth and U streets northwest, two places "where everybody meets everybody

Send your subscription to The Bee.

Dr. Clarence A. Wright, son of Mr. Thomas L. Wright, well known in this city, is now practicing here, and has opened up his office at his residence, 916 Twentieth street northwest.

The Calvary Episcopal Church, of which Rev. I. A. Bennett is rector, is doing a great work in the northeast section of the city. Eleven were confirmed last week by Bishop Harding. Among those confirmed were the Misses Lavalette, Thelma Raymond, Marion Giles and Florence Davis, Mrs. Jennie Richardson McGuire, Goldenia Hackley and Mrs. Cornish Boyd, Messrs. Davis and Davis, Mrs. Fred Dawes, and Master Leonard Savoy.

Mrs. Mary E. Kible spent Friday in Baltimore, Md., the guest of her relatives.

Rev. I. Toliver is preparing to celebrate his twelfth anniversary. Marvelous progress of the church under the leadership of Dr. Toliver has been made. The jubilee week is from April 10 to 17.

Mrs. Ralph W. Tyler was called to Ohio this week by the sudden death of her brother, James Mason. The funeral took place Wednesday morning.

else" for the most delicious ice-cream soda in the city.

All this week the crowd has been dense at the Howard Theater. Many new features were added to the stunts of Mr. Dudley and Miss Walker Wednesday night. Every seat has been taken this week and many in next week. The Bee would advise all who can to secure seats now.

Will Ramey, Will Grundy and Miss Elizabeth Hart deserve special mention and the chorus as well.

Mrs. R. C. Bruce is steadily improving, and it is hoped by her friends that she will be able to be up and out soon.

Mr. J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, delivered an address at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church last Monday night in the interest of the Lincoln Arcade. The audience was small.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brymm, of the Smart Set, are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, 2015 11th street northwest, the father and mother of Mrs. Brymm.

Miss Aida Walker, of the Smart Set Company, is a guest at Mr. and Mrs. James Hurdle, Vermont avenue and T street northwest.

Miss Jennie Hillman, of the Smart Set Company, is with Mr. and Mrs. Judd Malvin.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Taylor, who has been so seriously ill, is able to be out again.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

There is one man in this city who is doing good work, and he is Rev. I. Toliver. Great preparations are being made by his members for their twelfth anniversary. Dr. I. Toliver, as pastor of Liberty Baptist Church, will celebrate his anniversary from April 10 to April 17, inclusive.

The anniversary sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. J. Tyler, pastor of the Mt. Airy Baptist Church.

Rev. F. Thurston Rowlett, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Pa., is assisting Dr. Toliver in a series of revival meetings. He is a sweet Gospel singer. The Christians of the city are invited to bring a sinner, a praying heart and a Bible.

THE HOWARD.

Owing to the great success of the Smart Set that has been holding the boards at the popuar play house this week, and the great demand for tickets, the management has arranged to retain the organization for another week. The company has, without a doubt, caught on with the Washington audience, as overflowing houses have greeted them nightly. Justly deserving is the success of the show, as it is without a doubt the greatest colored aggregation in the country. Mr. Dudley is too well known to comment on, and stands at the top as a real entertainer, his work is clean-cut and original, and he always has something new to deal out in the laugh line. Miss Walker comes in at the head of the list in the feminine roles. She has a voice that is rare, and well knows how to use it. The minor supporting contingency is far above the standard, and classed as an all-star cast. The staging of the production is elaborate and beautiful. The chorus being made up of the prettiest, brightest and most talented corps of fascinating show girls ever seen with any company in Washington. They are kept busy from the rise to the fall of the curtain with their many novel dances, ensembles and catchy numbers. The singing part of the program is superb, the voices having been selected with much care as to harmony and sweetness, and as a whole we can only say that the Smart Set ranks with the highest-class of Broadway attractions. Seats are now on sale for all next week at the regular prices.

WEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rev. F. L. Flagg, ex-pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, O street northwest, delivered a special sermon to his old congregation Sunday afternoon, and was greeted with a very large membership and friends.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church has received their pastor, Rev. D. W. Hayes, very cordially, who was returned to the pastorate by the last annual conference. He delivered a very impressive sermon last Sunday evening. Rev. Hayes and the trustees are now preparing for the usual spring rally.

Song Service.

A song service, under the auspices of the Helping Hand Circle of Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, will be held at the church Sunday, April 9, at 7:30 p. m. The best local talent and the Wilberforcian Orchestra will contribute to the program. Silver offering at the door.

A Successful Year at Simpson Memorial M. E. Church

The Rev. W. S. Jackson, pastor of Simpson Memorial M. E. Church, Sherman and Florida avenues northwest, was reappointed by Bishop W. F. Anderson, D. D., L. L. D., at the recent annual conference session held at Lynchburg, Va., and has entered upon the third year with earnest zeal, and with the hearty co-operation of the members and officers who voted for his return. The first quarterly conference was held last Monday night by the district superintnedent, the Rev. E. S. Williams, D. D., and the reports submitted showed that in the conference year just ended that $1,408.27 was raised for all purposes, which is an increase of $380.47 over last year (1909). During the year there were 16 conversions and 26 accessions to the church. The quarterly conference of last Monday night confirmed the previous election of Mr. W. C. Chase, Jr., as a trustee of the church, and Mr. William H. Fulford as superintendent of the Sunday school; also Mrs. Lizzie Ames as stewardess. Mr. Wm. Clements, Mr. Alexander Hall and Mr. W. H. Fulford were elected as delegates to the great Missionary and Educational convention to be held in Baltimore, Md., May 31-June 4, 1911. The new pews that were installed in the church during the year add much to the appearance of the interior and gives comfort to the worshipers. The future seems brighter for greater success for Christ and humanity.

Wilberforcian Orchestra.

The finest orchestra in the city is the Wilberforcian. It is composed of educated young men, studying professions. The music by this orchestra is first class. You should hear it.

VARRICK CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SERVICES.

Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church was crowded Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock to C. E. services. An excellent program was carried out. Among some who took part may be mentioned Miss Harriet Beason, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, quartette from Shiloh Baptist Church, one from Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, one from Mount Zion, and Mr. Moss, of Shiloh Endeavor Society. This is one of the oldest churches in the city, and truly one of the most progressive. At all services you will find Bro. B. F. Grant, an old-time warrior for Christ. While feeble in body from age and constant service, he is a bold soldier for the Master's cause.

"THE SMART SET."

Great Ovation to the Company Monday Night—Bad Weather Didn't Lessen the Attendance—Dudley Wins the Laurels; Miss Walker Next, Miss Ellen Anderson Next.

For several weeks announcement had been made in The Bee that the "Smart Set" company would follow Black Patti, and that many new features had been added to the show which would make it one of the greatest on the road. Notwithstanding the severe weather Monday—and, in fact, all the week—the "Smart Set" company received the greatest ovation that it has ever received at any time it has visited this city. The star actor, and the one who carried off the laurels, was Mr. S. H. Dudley. He is getting better and better every season. His singing, acting and dancing were all that could be expected. He is an everlasting fun-maker. From the time the curtain rises until it falls it was a pleasure to be there. Mr. Dudley is one of the greatest geniuses upon the American stage today, and the "Smart Set" company in its entirety is refined and entertaining.

Miss Aida Walker was at her best. She was faultlessly dressed, and her dignified bearing made her the admired of all admirers. Both she and Mr. Dudley captured the house, with Mr. Dudley in the lead.

Miss Ella Anderson as Caroline Brown, a widow, was encored several times. She also took well. She is a bewitching singer and a sweet actress. Miss Anderson is far better in her acting and singing than she has ever been. She, like Miss Walker, is full of grace and refinement. Miss Elizabeth Heart, as Lily White, her daughter, was very good. Miss Alberta Ormes as Ella Wheeler Wilson, a sporting editress, plays her part to perfection. Miss Ormes knows her character, and she portrays it. She acts every bit the newspaper correspondent. Mr. Andrew Tribble as Babe Johnson, Raspberry's affinity, never fails to make a hit.

Mr. William Ramsey, as Marse Lewis is a valuable acquisition to the show. Mr. Will Grundy has improved, and his acting is quite good. Mr. Jas. Lightfoot, as Wellington White, owner of a horse farm, deserves special mention. Mrs. Daisy Mitchell Bryum, a former Washington girl, surprised her friends and admirers Monday night in her stunts with Miss Walker. Miss Bryum certainly sprung a surprise in her dancing and acting. Also the young lady who preceded her is a beautiful fancy dancer. Her name The Bee failed to obtain.

There was a brilliant array of Washington's best society out this week, and especially on Monday night.

Following is a synopsis of scenes of "The Smart Set":

Act 1—Scene 1—Wellington White's race-horse farm, Alexandria, Va., eight miles from Washington. Scene 2—The Washington and Alexandria turnpike. Scene 3—The exterior of the White House, Washington, D. C., the beginning.

Act 2—The bayous of the Mississippi. Raspberry's dream.

Act 3—Scene 1—Rapsberry's awakening on the White House steps, Washington, D. C. Scene 2—Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. Scene 3—Clubhouse of the Jockey Club.

Mr. James T. Bryum is the musical director of the "Smart Set" orchestra. He is not only a director, but a musical composer of ability.

Miss Jennie B. Hillman is the wardrobe mistress. Miss Hillman, aside from her executive ability, is a good singer.

The "Smart Set" will be here all next week, and those who have not seen it should not fail to attend.

One of the greatest geniuses is shown in Mr. Dudley's mule. The costumes of the entire company are of exceeding good taste. Those of the women are beautiful. Miss Anderson, as the widow, is graceful; Dudley is funny; Miss Walker is a charm; Miss Anderson has the air of a princess. The chorus girls are beautiful. The sports in the show dress up to date, and their suits are very becoming.

Need of Colored Lawyers

Continued from page 4.

a field where visionary schemes of 'more liberty' are hatched, and where ghosts of imagined liberty are ever on the trot. It is a field of endless speculation. Ask the Chinaman how liberty should be used; ask the Red Man of America how liberty should be used; ask the Filipino; ask the Turk; ask the Irishman; ask the colored man; ask the Southern white man; ask any stranger, and note the peculiar answers given by each. It is impossible to write an infallible answer to this question, but liberty embraces this: Each man must remember that he has a claim to unimpeded activity with its accompanying benefits or disasters, and he must at the same time recognize the existence of the claims of other men, that necessarily limit his own, and remember that he is free to do what he wills, on condition that he does not infringe on an equivalent or like will of any other man. If liberty be used in compliance with the ideas here expressed, you will be safe from police officers, because you will never mistake license for liberty. Many of our people use license altogether, and erroneously call it their liberty. When license is practiced instead of liberty, police officers and trouble await you.

"The freedom of the colored people in many places farther South is a mockery. This is due not only to the license of any white with the colored, but also to the ready inclination and activity on the part of the police to brutal and inhuman conduct to the colored people. It is well known practically to all colored people that Southern police possess an inherent tendency to cruel and barbarous conduct whenever their minds are directed to a colored person; they are frequently indifferent to reasonable inferences of the guilt or innocence of their victim; they appear to reason thus: You are colored, therefore you are guilty. The activity of colored lawyers in the District of Columbia partially prevents such unwarranted arrests of colored people here as are made farther South. When such a thing is done, and the colored lawyer is successful in getting your acquittal before the court, the policeman who made the unwarranted arrest is frequently compelled to answer before the trial board. Once he is clear from the trial board he is ever afterward more careful in the future. The liberty of the colored people in any community in this country will be great in proportion to the unrestrained activity of colored lawyers in their midst; and their liberty will be curtailed in proportion to the prevention and suppression of colored lawyers."

DENIES WIFE'S CHARGES.

George W. Turner Files Answer to Suit for Maintenance.

George W. Turner, a barber, has filed answer to his wife's suit for maintenance. Mrs. Hortense W. Turner recently charged cruelty against her husband, and asked separate maintenance. Turner denies the charges of cruel treatment, and says he was refused admittance to his home when he went to see his children. He declares he went away then and has not once returned to his home.

They Believe In Him.

The Enterprise of Omaha, Nebr., says: "We know Dr. Washington. We know that his life is above reproach. And least of all would he be guilty of a wrong charged by the class of people who have for so many years laid the lash of injustice upon the back of the Negro."

Council of Upper Classmen.

The Council of Upper Classmen of Howard University begs to announce that invitations to the Eighth Annual "Prom.," to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on April 18, 1911, are now being issued. All persons desiring to obtain the same may, upon addressing their requests to the committee on invitations, Council of Upper Classmen, Howard University, obtain same.

Wife Sues for Separation.

Suit for a legal separation has been filed in the District Supreme Court by Julia R. Coston against William H. Coston, a minister of the gospel, who is said to have a charge at Lakeland, Md. They were married Feb. 12, 1886, and lived together until Nov. 24, 1910. They have two children living. Cruelty and misconduct are alleged against the defendant. Attorney R. L. Waring appears for the wife.

"THE ATONEMENT"

Will be presented by the S. Coleridge Taylor Choral Society, vested, assisted by Washington artists, at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, April 12.

Subscription tickets, 25c and 50c. For sale at drug stores and by members of chorus.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From time to time subscribers and contributors send to this office for publication articles stating that they are news articles, and ask that they be published. For the benefit of such contributors The Bee begs leave to inform all such persons that all church notices, mass meetings, etc., that are to take place at a stated time are not news notices, and they must be paid for. Events that have taken place are published as news matter; that is, when such events are legitimate. About two dozen such notices have been received this week, and if the senders do not see them they will know that they must be paid for. If all the notices that have been received this week were published they would take up almost a page. Notices worth publishing are worth paying for.

W. Calvin Chase, Jr. — CORNET
Nathan Nesbit — CLARINET

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All Occasions
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C. W. Jones — PIANO AND CORNET
J. H. Anderson — CELLO
W. P. Bayless — 2D VIOLIN
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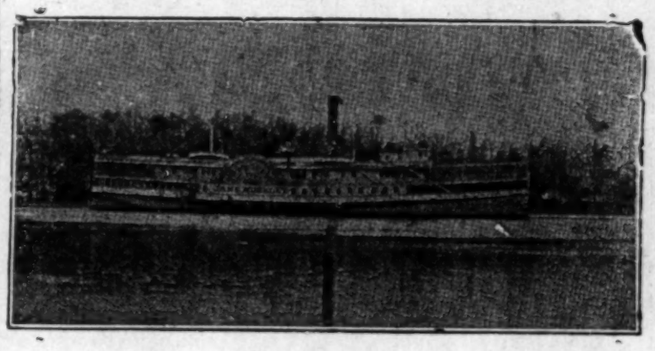
J. B. Clark — TROMBONE
F. G. Haley — TROMBONE
Mr. Preston, VIOLA

HOWARD THEATRE
T st. near 7th, N. W.
The Theatre for the People
Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY APRIL 10TH
The Smart Set
WITH
S. H. DUDLEY
Aida Overton Walker
AND
50 - OTHERS - 50
Owing to the great success and demand for seats, the management has arranged to retain this superb organization one more week
Prices, Lower Floor - 50 & 75c
Balcony - 25 & 50c
PHONE NORTH 792

SUNDAY NIGHT APRIL 9, BIG ALL STAR CONCERT. Two performances: 7:45 & 9 P. M. ALL SEATS 10c
Coming Monday April 17
A FOUR WEEKS ENGAGEMENT
The Whitney Musical Company
In a repetoire of new classy musical productions. Seats on sale Wednesday April 12

River Queen
SEASON OF 1911
SECURE DATES



ueen is a safe as well as clean boat. It is the boat for the people. Up-to-date service will be given to all patrons of this boat. Everywharf where the boat lands is safe and well lighted and the people well protected from the weather.

OFFICE AT WHARF

WHAT ONE SILLY WOMAN DID.

Edna K. Wooley, a white woman, who is a writer on The Cleveland Daily News, under the above caption, had the following to say last Wednesday on the assault on Dr. Washington:

A senseless woman's suspicion, and a senseless man's sudden use of his fists engendered by that suspicion, have put into a New York hospital one of the best-charactered men in the United States.

Booker T. Washington is a negro. At the same time he is a gentleman, and his whole appearance bears out the term.

He carries himself with dignity. His intellect and character are stamped on his face. No person of reasonable discernment would brand him, even at first glance, as a skulker or a "Jack the Peeper."

But because he is a Negro, and because some women are silly, and because some men are easily moved by silly women, Booker T. Washington was beaten up by a muscular individual twice his size, the husband of a woman who had hysterically informed him that a Negro was lurking about the hall of the flat building in which the couple lived.

The woman had been out exercising her dog. Upon returning to the building, she found Mr. Washington peering at the names under the letter boxes in the hallway, where he was waiting for a man in the building, with whom he had an appointment. The woman immediately jumped to the conclusion that, since the stranger was a Negro, he could be no good. Having so informed her husband, he sallied forth and, without asking an explanation, knocked Mr. Washington down.

Washington claims that his assailant had some kind of a stick with which the attack was made. At any rate, the celebrated Negro, who has perhaps done more to morally and industrially elevate his race than any other single man, was so badly beaten that he had to be sent to a hospital.

This happened in New York, where race feeling runs high. Perhaps it could not happen in Cleveland. And yet it is a possible happening anywhere.

Because a man's skin is not white, has too often been made the excuse for assaulting and even killing Negroes. There is too much prejudice against the Negro because of his color. He is, as a rule, the most peaceable and gentle of individuals, a good citizen, and usually an example of courtesy which many a white man could do well to emulate.

There are bad Negroes, of course. But that is no more reason why we should suspect every Negro, on sight, than every white man, because there are many—very many—had white men.

The colored man has his faults. But when you start matching his faults with those of the white man, you will find that the Negro hasn't begun to learn. And, nine times out of ten, you will find that the "bad Nigger" is what the white man has made him.

The Negro imitates his white brother, as nearly as he can. And whether he is good or bad depends largely upon the example which is set before him.

In the just-cited case of Mr. Washington—had he been a white man, and so evil that he polluted the atmosphere about him, he in all probability would have passed muster with the foolish woman who incited her husband to go forth and beat up an innocent colored man. And more than one race riot has had just as unreasonable and unjust a beginning.

More than one lynching of a Negro has covered the crime of a white man.

In the South the race problem has to be handled differently than in the North, it is true. But it is also true that here in the North the average Negro, in spite of his often evident sense of importance, is a pretty decent sort—fully as good as the average white man of his station—and should be given just as good treatment as any other citizen. We have no right to suspect him of evil or maltreat him because of his color.

River Queen.

Dates are now opened for the season of 1911 for the River Queen. Col. Lewis Jefferson, who has always catered to the wishes of the people, and Mr. Bensinger, who never fails to do what he can to please the citizens, have made extensive improvements to the grounds and places under their supervision where the boat will run this summer. There should be no hesitancy in selecting your dates for the excursion season. Now is the time, and the old saying is, delays are dangerous. Col. Lewis Jefferson is well prepared to meet all demands. He has always given the people of this city first-class accommodation. He endeavors to please the people regardless of expense. Every park under the supervision of Col. Jefferson has been improved, which will make the season of 1911 one of pleasure and satisfaction to the patrons of this boat.

Apply at the wharf and make your dates.

The death of Rev. Dr. James Theodore Holly, Bishop of Haiti, the first negro consecrated by the Episcopal church, has been announced. He was born in this city in 1829, and was educated a Roman Catholic. He was ordained priest of the Episcopal body in 1856.

A bill was passed during the last Congress authorizing the appropriation of a sum of money for the erection of a monument over the grave of John Tyler, the tenth President of the United States in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va. There is now only a granite slab at the head of Tyler's grave.

It is said two Chinese young men will be admitted to West Point Academy annually.

By the will of Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Bradstreet, needy life-savers or their families connected with the thirteen stations on Cape Cod are to have a benefit of $25,000. Several charitable institutions are also beneficiaries under the will.

The colored citizens of Chicago protested against the "Sins of the Father," the new play by Thomas Dixon, being played there. They declare the play represents the Negro as "inferiors and criminals."

The first of the German-American Line of steamships to ply between America and the West Coast of Africa left New York last July. The intention was to have monthly sailings from New York direct to West Africa. It is hoped a very large trade will be built up, so as to continue the monthly trips, as it will eliminate the necessity of chartering vessels by large importers.

In a contest between the men and women of Berwick, Pa., in a church contest, 10,340 pennies were collected. One man alone collected 7,138 pennies.

Two German scientists, Drs. Seimbach and Loewy, have successfully applied wireless telegraphy for underground communication. A message was sent correctly nearly a mile and a half at a level of 1,600 feet below the surface.

A total of 7,035 is the strength of the organized and uniformed naval militia of the United States, according to the first issue of an annual register just presented by the Navy Department.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating $3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have. these Negroes — these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars — will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

MORE MONEY— RACE PROGRESS.

If colored people groom themselves daintly, destroy perspiration odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. That Company manufacturers nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better situations in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1,) Complexion WonderCream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this on one trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Regular jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3) Wonder Uncurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncurled and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents, postpaid.

(8) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid.

We guarantee all these Wonders as represented.

We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp.

Will send book on attractiveness free.

We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only $2 capital required.

Always write to M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

S-L KIDNEY BLADDER and LIVER

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RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF WRINE.

Inflamation of the **Kidneys, Constipation.** Pain in the back. It removes **Uric acid from the blood,** thereby relieving Rheumatism and many other *long-standing diseases of the Kidneys & Bladder due from habit-forming drugs.*

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625 D Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Special Liquor Sale Every Saturday.

THE FIRST CLOCKS.

They Were Regarded With Awe, and One at Milan Was Really a Wonder of Mechanism.

It was, we are told, in 1309 that the first clock known to the world was placed in the tower of San Eustorgio, in Milan.

The greatest astonishment and admiration were manifested by crowds who flocked to see the timepiece. In 1344 a clock was installed in the palace of the nobles at Padua. This was a wonder of mechanism indeed, for besides indicating the hours it showed the course of the sun, the revolutions of the planets, the various phases of the moon, the months and the fetes of the year.

The period of the evolution from the clock to the watch was seventy-one years—not so very long, all things considered—and the record of the first watch is 1380. A half century later an alarm clock made its appearance. This, we are told, was looked upon by the people of that age as "un instrument prodigieux."

The fortunate possessor of this clock was Andrea Alciato, a councilor of Milan. The chroniclers have placed on record that this clock sounded a bell at a stated hour, and at the same time a little wax candle was lighted automatically. How this was done we are not told, but it must not be overlooked that until about seventy years ago we had no means of obtaining a light other than the tinder box, so that the Milanese must have been centuries ahead of us in this respect.

Not much progress was made with the watch until 1740, when the second hand was added.—London Globe.

TEMPTED, HE ATE.

A Story of Heinrich Heine and a Toothsome Lyons Sausage.

Returning from a journey to the south of France, Heinrich Heine met a friend, a German violinist, in Lyons, who gave him a large sausage that had been made in Lyons with the request to deliver it to a mutual acquaintance, a homeopathic physician, in Paris. Heine promised to attend to the commission and intrusted the delicacy to the care of his wife, who was traveling with him. But as the postchaise was very slow and he soon became very hungry, on the advice of his wife both tasted of the sausage, which dwindled with every mile.

Arriving at Paris, Heine did not dare to send the remainder to the physician, and yet he wished to keep his promise. So he cut off the thinnest possible slice with his razor, wrapped it in a sheet of vellum paper and inclosed it in an envelope, with the following note:

Dear Doctor—From your scientific investigations we learn that the millionth part of a certain substance brings about the greatest results. I beg, therefore, your kind acceptance of the accompanying millionth part of a Lyons sausage, which our friend gave me to deliver to you. If homeopathy is a truth, then this little piece will have the same effect on you as the whole sausage. Your

HEINRICH HEINE.

—Ughetti's "With Physicians and Clients."

Old Time English Elections.

In old time England each constituency gave its representative in parliament a horse to carry him to Westminister and also paid his expenses on the road. These expenses, together with an allowance for each day spent on duty at the house of commons, generally at the rate of 80 cents a day, were refunded in one lump sum when the member returned home at the end of the parliamentary year. Sir F. Delaval totaled seven votes in an attempt on Andover in the general election of 1768. An item in his election agent's bill is typical of the reckoning he had to pay: "To being thrown out of the George inn, Andover, to my legs being thereby broken, to sugeon's bill and loss of time and business, all in the service of Sir F. Delaval, £500." Lord Llandaff won Dungurvan in 1868. The item "£547 whisky," caused him to protest faintly. "Begorra," said his election agent, "if ye want to squeeze a pippin like that ye'll never do for Dungarvan."

Real Sea Serpents.

In New Caledonia sea serpents are frequently seen and sometimes captured. They are curious creatures, the head being very small and scarcely distinguishable from the body and the tail being formed like an oar. In length they are generally between three and four feet. In the jaw there are tiny glands containing poison, but as the mouth is very small it is difficult for them to bite, and the natives handle them fearlessly. A European traveler witnessed an experiment at Noumea which shows that under certain conditions the sea serpent can do deadly work. A rat was caught in a trap, and its tongue was grasped by a pair of pinchers and placed in the mouth of a sea serpent. The serpent immediately bit it, and the rat died in four minutes.

Cause of Thought.

"You look thoughtful tonight, Smith," remarked Brown as he stretched himself on two chairs.

"Yes," said Smith. "I have just got a note from the landlady."

"What does she say?"

"She says that I must pay my board at once or her daughter will sue me for breach of promise. I'm thinking what I'd better do."—London Tit-Bits.

Force of Habit.

"You know that pretty saleslgirl I took home from the dance?"

"Yes."

"Well, I stole a kiss."

"What did she say?"

"'Will that be all?'"—Judge.

HER DEAREST WISH

TOT'S HEART SET ON POSSESSION OF A PONY.

And Though It Wasn't a Very Elegant Animal, and the Carriage Was Rickety, Little Girl Was Delighted.

"If I only had a pony," began the little girl. Then she stopped. That pony had been the subject of her dreams and her waking thought for weeks. It had become so much of an all-absorbing subject that it had been frowned upon in the family circle, but suppression only made it more important.

"If I only had a pony."

The little girl had planned it all out. She had told father and mother the plans. Father had looked troubled and mother had seemed sorry. The little girl couldn't understand this, for to every little girl a father always has money, for he has means of earning it that little girls lack.

"Some day," father had said, and on this foundation the little girl had built the dreams and the plans. It was all arranged. There was a nice shed to keep the pony in, and she had gathered grass and put it in a soap box in the stall in case the pony should come.

She would drive to the office for father every day of the world, and when mother wanted something from the grocery in a hurry all she would have to do would be to jump on the pony or get into the little cart that comes with all ponies and get it in no time.

How the other little girls would envy her as she drove past! Some of them she would let ride with her, but some of them—no, they were mean and shouldn't even come near the pony.

Mother told father all these things at night, and father would do sums in mental arithmetic in the dark and postpone the solution to another time, for all sums cannot be worked out right away.

Then mother took a hand.

"John," she said, "can't we get some kind of a pony for her? Anything will do. She don't need a fancy pony and cart or anything like that—just something she can drive." Father said he would see.

And a few days later he drove home behind a small and very tame appearing animal that might have been called a horse by courtesy. The buggy was old and rusty, but a coat of paint would settle that, and it would look fine.

"My pony!" said the little girl. That was all. She could say nothing more for at least an hour, not even when she was taken up to the buggy and allowed to drive all by herself.

"It cost only $20," father told mother when they were together that night, "and the buggy is about to fall to pieces, but she will have just as much fun out of it."

"You're a dear boy," said mother.

"Nonsense!" said father, gruffly. "She had to have it."—Galveston News.

Back In the Fold.

"Family pride just about reaches its limit with the Biddles of Philadelphia," said a man who hails from the burg of scrapple. "To be a Biddle in Philadelphia is sort of like being an archangel in heaven—at least from the point of view of the Biddles. One of the women of that numerous family married a man who was quite her social equal, but who was afflicted with the somewhat commonplace name of —well, say Robinson. They have a little girl, who is now about six years old, and the child is never permitted to lose sight of the fact that her mother was a Biddle. In Sunday school a couple of weeks ago her infantile mind was expected to grasp the problem of salvation according to the doctrine that we must be born again. When she reached home she ran to her mother, exclaiming: 'O, mother, I have such good news for you!'

"'What is it, dear?' asked her mother.

"'Why, when you die and go to heaven,' explained the little girl, 'you'll be a Biddle again!'"

Edward's Interest In Medicine.

In particular, the late King Edward was interested in the promotion of everything that might tend to bring the best aid of medicine and surgery within the reach of all, and in the wide employment of any scientific development which might mitigate or, haply, prevent the spread of dangerous disease. He was saved from typhoid fever death by the great Sir William Jenner in 1872. In 1902 Sir Frederick Treves, the great Scotch surgeon, operated on the king for an abscess around his appendix. In 1896 the king saved Guy's hospital from financial collapse. King Edward was Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and was the intimate friend of a number of doctors.

Grasping the Situation.

"I want to exchange these," said the customer, handing a long box across the counter to the saleslady. "I never could wear anything that compressed me so, here," placing her two hands just above her waist line.

"Oh," responded the saleslady, after deftly encircling the customer's waist with a tape measure, "you need a larger size. These are too tight across the diagram."

A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

He and the Insurance Man Could Not Agree as to What Was an Accident.

Mr. Halloran surveyed the insurance agent with a dark and hostile countenance. The fact that one eye was concealed by a somewhat grimy bandage did not add to the attractiveness of his expression.

"Haven't you made up your mind yet to insure with us?" inquired the agent. "You told me I might call again in a few days."

"There was two of you at me to get an accident insurance policy," said Mr. Halloran, breathing heavily. "I towld you and him both you might call in again, and he come first, day befoor yistherday, and I insured wid his company.

"That very night I met up wid Barney Casey on the way home, which was what I was expecting wud happen," continued Mr. Halloran, raising himself by grasping the arms of his chair with two capable although scarred hands, "and whin we'd finished wid one another I was like this.

"Yistherday morning I sent for the insurance chap, and says I to him, 'Look at me,' I says, 'and istimate the damages and pay them.'

"He squirmed right out o' the door, saying 'twas no accident I'd had.

"Now, if meeting wid Barney Casey afther keeping out o' his way for six months is no accident I'm done wid insurance companies, and the sooner you l'ave this house the betther 'twill plase me."—Youth's Companion.

HE UNDERSTOOD.

An Interview That Made Matters Clear to the Officer.

"Come, mister, no one can sleep here!" said a policeman the other evening when he found a man lying on a vacant plot of land by the side of the road and aroused him.

"But I have a good excuse," replied the man.

"What is it?"

"See that house over there? Well, please to do me the favor to go and ring the bell and ask if William Dockey is at home."

The officer went to the house, ascended the steps and rang the bell.

A head was thrust out of a window, and a woman's voice demanded:

"Now, who is there?"

"Madam," replied the officer, "is William Dockey at home?"

"No, he ain't, and I don't expect him until daylight," said the woman, and at the same time a bowlful of water descended on the officer's head.

"Well," said the man on the ground as the dripping officer came up, "you see how it is, don't you? I'm Dockey. That's Mrs. Dockey."

"I think I understand," replied the officer. "You can remain where you are."—London Answers.

Death, Ancient and Modern.

The art of the ancients would certainly seem to show that their conception of death was a much more cheerful one than that which has obtained in later times. It was at one time thought that the old Greeks and Egyptians had no artistic symbol for death, but this was a misconception. Death was almost invariably represented by them as the kinsman of sleep. The Greeks personified it as Thanatos, elder brother of Sleep. The Romans sometimes depicted Death and Sleep as twin children reposing in the arms of Night. The skull and crossbones and the skeleton as emblems of death do not appear to have become common until comparatively late Christian times. It has been suggested that the terrible famines and pestilences which scourged Europe during the middle ages were responsible for the fear or horror with which the modern mind is usually accustomed to look upon death.

Discourtesy Rebuked.

Lord Palmerston expected work to be done well, but Mr. Preston Thomas in his book tells us that of mere peccadillos he was tolerant. Some young gentlemen in the foreign office amused themselves by "shining" young ladies who lived on the other side of the street—that is, by catching the rays of the sun on a mirror and flashing them over the way. The father of the young ladies complained to Palmerston, who thereupon issued this minute:

"The secretary of state desires that the gentlemen in his department will not cast disagreeable reflections on the ladies opposite."—London Chronicle.

How to Test Paper.

You cannot test paper as you would string, by stretching it. It has been stretched so much in the process of manufacture that it won't stand much more. The way to test it is to rub it in the hands. After such treatment poor paper is full of holes and cracks. Good paper simply takes the appearance of leather. If much white dust is produced we know there are earthly impurities. If it cracks it has been bleached too much.—London Globe.

On His Own.

"While I was engaged to her she made me give up drinking, smoking and golf. Last of all, I gave up something on my own account."

"What was that?"

"The girl."—Judge's Library.

Feminine Bliss.

A woman's idea of paradise: A pocketbook full of money, a bargain sale and she the only customer in the store.—Smart Set.

When thou wishest to delight thyself think of the virtues of those who live with thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

James H Winslow

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The Magic will not burn or injure the hair, because the comb is never heated. The steel heating bar which irons the hair, is alone, put into the flame of the alcohol or gas heater.

The Aluminum Comb is easily detached from the heating bar, then, after the bar is heated the comb goes back into place and is held by a turn of the handle.

The Magic Heater is also suitable for curling irons, has a cover and can be carried in a hand bag. Magic Shampoo Drier $1.00. Magic Alcohol Heater $0.50. Liberal terms to agents. Write for literature today.

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Soft, Silky and Long?

Does it comb easily without breaking?
Is it straight?
Does it smooth out nicely?
Can you do it up in any of the charming styles, so it will stay, and make you proud of it?
Is it long and full of life?
If you cannot say YES to all of the above questions, then you need

Nelson's Hair Dressing

NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING is the finest hair pomade on the face of the earth for colored people. It makes your hair grow fast; it makes stubborn, kinky and tangled hair as soft and supple as silk. It makes it healthy. It keeps it from splitting or breaking off. It makes it rich and gives it that chasm so longed for by all true ladies.

Use Nelson's Hair Dressing and you'll never have dandruff. Your head will keep clean. The roots of your hair will have the necessary amount of oil. You will never have scalp disease. You will be delighted with its delicate perfume.

Nelson's Hair Dressing is put up in handsome four-ounce square tin boxes, like the lady holds in her hand. Druggists and agents everywhere sell it at 25 cents a box. If you can't get it, send us 30 cents and we will mail you a full size box postpaid. Go and buy it now, or sit right down and write us. Address

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ENGLAND'S LIGHTHOUSES.

The Seven Districts Are Controlled by a Board Known as the "Elder Brethen."

The lighthouse service of England is controlled by a board composed of thirteen "elder brethren." When a vacancy occurs one of the "younger brethren" is selected by the "elder brethren" to fill it. The position is for life, and the salary is £500 a year. Any commanding officer of the navy or master of the merchant marine is eligible for election as one of the "younger brethren" by the "elder brethren." There is no salary attached to the position, but they are eligible for election as one of the "elder brethren."

England is divided into seven lighthouse districts, each in charge of a superintendent. The superintendents are persons who enter the service as apprentices at the age of thirteen and have worked up to the position of master on board of a steam tender. They are selected for the position of superintendent by the "elder brethren." A superintendent has control of his district. Lightkeepers are appointed for life. They enter the service between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight, and their salaries are regulated according to length of service and not according to station. Lightkeepers as well as the other employees of the lighthouse service are pensioned when too old to perform duty. There is a regular lightship service, also for life, and the officers are selected from the men. The men enter between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight, but must have been at sea. They are then eligible to work up to lamplighter, mate and master. These men are pensioned when too old to serve.

BIZET AND HALEVY.

The Story of the Origin of a Popular Air in "Carmen."

Bizet, the composer of the world famous opera "Carmen," and Halevy, his librettist, once occupied apartments whose outer doors opened on the same landing. As soon as he had finished an air Bizet would hasten to submit it to his neighbor, who subjected it to the most severe criticism. From morning to night the piano resounded in the composer's apartments. One night Bizet finished a dramatic bit in which he flattered himself he had successfully sketched the pride of a triumphant toreador after a successful bullfight. But Halevy listened in silence and showed but a moderate enthusiasm. Bizet, somewhat piqued, asked the cause of this coldness.

"It's good, I admit," said Halevy. "In fact, it's too good. It lacks movement; it lacks snap—in short, it's not popular enough."

"Not popular enough!" shouted the piqued composer. "Do you want to write for the slums?" He went out in a huff, but soon relented and in an hour returned with another air. "Listen to this," said he. "Here is my toreador idea written down to your popular level." It was indeed the song of the toreador and the only one which on the first night received an encore and seemed to move the first night audience from its torpor.

The DAIRY

CARE OF COW AND CALF.

The Effect of Precautions Before Birth Are Farreaching and Must Not Be Underestimated.

Throughout the months of April and May many cows become fresh, and each should have full four weeks' rest before time for the calf to arrive.

During these last four weeks she should be fed good, nutritious food, consisting of clover hay, with liberal messes of bran, and if necessary tonics and condition powders should be added to keep her in proper shape for the emergency to come.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these careful attentions may not be necessary, and the cow will get along all right and apparently do as well to rough it, but who knows but that his cow may be the hundredth one and be lost from milk fever or some other disease that can be attributed to improper care?

A cow doesn't have to be fat to be in proper condition for calving. She should be in good enough condition to be strong and healthy. A fat cow may be in the very worst kind of condition, and this is the reason why so many fat cows die of milk fever after becoming fresh.

By all means keep the cow's appetite good and bowels loose, feed her properly and see that she gets plenty of exercise and good water. Then there will be little danger at calving time. In fact, the cow will come out all right with a big, strong, healthy calf that is well born and ready to start on the way for a good, healthy and profitable animal.

There is little to say about teaching the calf to drink milk, for most everybody has had his ups and downs at that, and each has his own way,

She Will Return Careful Treatment With Interest.

which is always the best. But the calf should in very early life be taught to eat hay and oats.

Keep some good, bright clover hay where he can get at it at will. Keep a shallow box of oats where he can nose around it, and if the oats get stale clean out the box and put in a fresh supply.

In a very short time the calf will be eating both oats and hay, and after he has learned to eat well you can fool him by skimming the milk and putting a little water in if milk is scarce. By working him gradually you can work off some buttermilk on him, with other things as well, and he will grow and make a fine animal.

Don't turn him out when the first green grass comes, but keep him in a lot or paddock, where he can get exercise and go in the barn when he wants to, and feed him all the good clover hay he will eat in connection with his other feed, and you will have a calf that will "knock the socks off" any grass fed calf you ever saw.

The quarters of the calf should be kept clean at all times. If the bedding becomes soiled a fresh supply should be put in. The quarters, too, should be roomy, airy and light. If the sunshine can stream in all the time, so much the better. Sunshine is a great health promoter for all kinds of young things.

Plenty of Water For Calves.

Calves, like other farm animals, get thirsty, even though milk forms a large part of their ration. Calves three months of age will drink as much as five quarts of water daily per head.

They drink often, sipping a little at a time. A half barrel, cleaned and replenished twice daily, will serve nicely as a water trough.

Another good device is an automatic waterer which may be easily cleaned, situated a little above the floor to keep out the litter. Salt is essential to the development of the calf, as of other animals, and should be kept continually available.

Give Thought to Feeding.

When you are feeding your cows remember that you are indirectly feeding the soil of your farm for larger crops and more general farm profits. It pays well in the end to purchase feeds when you do not grow enough on the farm.

Use Tin Milk Pails.

Don't use wooden milk pails. Tin makes the best milk containers for any purpose, provided the seams are smooth and there are no sharp angles to catch and hold minute portions of milk in which bacteria can breed.

Avoid Nervousness While Milking.

Blanketing each cow while milking her will reduce her nervousness and switching while milking. The blanket may be shifted from one cow to another as each cow is finished.

LARGER MILK PRODUCTION.

Every Cow Will Respond to Good Treatment—A Proper Feed—Slipshod Methods Must Disappear.

Statistics tell us that the average cow produces only about 160 pounds of butter annually. This at, say, 25 cents per pound is only $40. At a very conservative estimate she costs her owner $30 per year for feed.

Granted that the skimmilk, buttermilk and manure are worth all they cost to care for her and we have a net profit of $10. That is a pretty good rate of interest on the capital invested, and were it not possible to do better we might feel pretty well satisfied, particularly when we consider the value of the calf too.

But when we know it is possible to do far better than this it is not satisfactory. The same common cow, no better than the average animal, better than some, but not so good as many others, will produce 250 pounds of butter when properly fed and cared for.

Let us say she will produce 240 pounds. Her annual product would then be worth $60 instead of $40. We will allow her an extra $10 for cost of feed, which is a very liberal allowance, as it will be spent mainly for concentrates. Her owner will then receive $60 for $40 worth of feed, or $1.50 worth of product for $1 worth of feed. He has been paid for all his extra feed and receives double the profit from his cows.

Increase in production will be largely brought about by individual effort rather than by a concerted movement upon the part of dairy farmers. One after another is turning from slipshod to scientific dairying, and the term may be used as applying to the business of the dairyman who begins to think and act intelligently, although he be far from being an expert.

When one begins to carry on the business intelligently he soon learns that it will pay him to keep a better cow than the average. Instead of being satisfied with the 240 pound cow, he will aim for the 300 mark, and the 350, and then the 400 mark.

He will begin by giving his cows feed that will produce all the milk they will produce economically. He will give them good care so that they will be comfortable. He will then give thought to his future herd. He will place just as good a dairy sire at the head of the herd as he can get. He will keep the heifer calves from his best milkers, and he will know which are his best milkers, because that is part of his business. He will gradually increase the efficiency of his dairy herd and at the same time will increase in the knowledge of dairying.

But while he is doing this hundreds and thousands of his fellow farmers will continue in the same old rut, never becoming enthusiastic over dairying because it doesn't do for them what is claimed for it. They have nothing to become enthusiastic about.

As ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin once said:

"If the cows of this country had voices they would be heard calling for a better breed of dairymen."

HOW TO SLING BARRELS.

A Safe and Easy Way to Handle Them When They Are Full.

It is sometimes necessary to sling a barrel containing small castings and liquids, and with both heads on it is an easy job, but with one head out the average workman handles it very

Barrel Has No Chance to Tip.

awkwardly and uses a gread deal of rope in lashing it. The sketch shows how it may be done with an ordinary sling and in the simplest manner possible.

Water For Cows.

Water is a necessary constituent of milk, and the cow must have it during the time it is being manufactured. The best plan is to have a supply where she can have access to it at all times.

DAIRY NOTES

Salt should always be accessible.

When cows are given less food than they require for maintenance and milk production the milk production must suffer or the cows.

A stave silo, built at a cost of $150 and containing 100 tons, will feed ten cows four months on a ration very near equal that of June grass.

The acre of land producing three tons of silage, which is not an unusually large crop, will feed one cow 120 days or ten cows twelve days.

The rule for feeding grain in the Wisconsin experiment station dairy herd is to give as many pounds of grain as the cow produces pounds of butter fat per week.

CARE OF PARROTS.

The Proper Way of Feeding, Caging and Teaching the Birds How to Speak.

As few people who own parrots really know how to care for them, a few good rules may be of interest.

As to their food, it should be seeds—canary, hemp (but not too much), millet, boiled maize, linseed, rape and the like. Bread soaked in hot water is good, given twice a day, and fruit in moderation and in variety is wholesome, such as grapes, apples and pears, an occasional raisin and lettuce.

Gray parrots are very fond of rice, and almost all parrots appreciate rice pudding and have a taste, too, for bread and butter. Meat is bad for them. Clean, fresh wood should be given them to gnaw—bits of elm, birch, larch and chestnut. Fresh dry gravel must be sprinkled at the bottom of the cage every day and fresh water be put in the glass.

It is important that parrots should have the opportunity to stand flat footed, so if the cage has wires at the bottom it is well to remove them. Always to have his claws clasping a round perch is injurious to any bird, and two perches of different size are advisable, so that he may change his posture at will.

When a parrot continues to scream he wants water or food or feels ill and uncomfortable or maybe is merely dull. Music, which he loves, will cheer him up at all times.

A parrot learns to talk only from one who speaks very slowly and distinctly to him and preferably when he is about to fall asleep. Last, but not least, a parrot should be carefully covered at night.—London Mail.

THE PYGMIES.

Curious Mode of Life of the Dwarfs of Rhodesia.

Of the pygmies of northwestern Rhodesia a modern traveler writes: "The Batwa stand about four feet high and are long armed, short legged and ugly, being unusually prognathous. The legs are disproportionately short, the feet large, and the body is covered with a sort of down. Both sexes affect a state of complete nudity. They have their own tongue, but usually know a little of the language of their big neighbors. No attempt is made to till the open forest glades. They depend for food on game and what they steal from the fields and plantations of the surrounding tribes.

"Though there are seven different tribes of pygmies, they appear to have no tribal organization. It is the custom for a group of families to attach themselves to a negro chief and in return for food to assist him to fight his enemies. The standard of morality of these little people is high, and, strange to say, they are remarkably intelligent.

"The wild beasts living in this forest are killed for food, even the elephant. Pitfalls, snares and heavily weighted spears are used, but their favorite way of hunting an elephant appears to be with bow and arrow. Poisoned arrows are shot into him, and the great beast is followed until he falls, when the little hunters camp around the body and feast on the carcass until it is finished."

Catch-as-catch-can.

She gave him a playful pinch on the cheek.

"New suit!" she exclaimed. "And what a beauty!"

"Rather nice, isn't it?" he agreed, surveying himself proudly in the glass. It was a spring suiting of the very latest style. Even the editor of the Tailor and Cutter could have found no fault.

"And doesn't it fit well?" she cried. "Turn round. To a T! Lovely! It must have been expensive!"

He put his fingers on his lips.

His other hand wandered affectionately down a very pronounced crease, and his eyes filled with a look of pride.

"Hush!" he whispered. "Not so very! Five bob down and five bob every time the collector sees me first!"—London Answers.

Hear and Evarts.

On one of his later birthday anniversaries Senator Hoar wrote to William M. Evarts and congratulated him upon his length of years. In his reply the aged lawyer said it brought to mind an old lady in New England who had occasion to write to a friend about some matter of trifling importance and when she had reached the end of the thirteenth page awakened to the fact that she had been rather diffuse and added, "Please excuse my longevity."

Out at First.

The hammock was built for two, but she was occupying it alone.

"I have noticed," said the man on the porch chair, "that the prettiest girls always marry the biggest fools."

"Say no more, Mr. Slowboy," rejoined the fair maiden. "I appreciate your friendship, but I can never be your wife."—Chicago News.

Rewarded.

Actor—I have been in your company ten years. Is it not time that you do something extra for me? Manager—Yes. From now on you shall play all the parts in which there is eating.—Fliegende Blatter.

The Modest Man.

A modest man isn't one who has a poor opinion of himself. He merely keeps still about his good opinion of himself.—Cleveland Leader.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.—Emerson.

THE FINAL POSE.

He Wanted to Make the Thing Harmonious and Complete All Around.

In the early days of traveling by stagecoach across the Rocky mountains the trip was likely to be relieved of monotony by incidents of no ordinary occurrence. But the fatigue of the journey was apt to wear upon the nerves of the weak and the timid. Sometimes the passengers became so worn out as to lead to a suspicion of their sanity. The Right Rev. D. S. Tuttle in his "Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop" describes an instance in point.

One forenoon the coach rolled into Denver, and the six horses came prancing up to the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. A large crowd was assembled, as the incoming and the outgoing of the daily coaches were the great events for the town.

At the stop the only passenger quickly threw open the coach door, leaped to the ground, ran hurriedly across the street and, turning a handspring, stood on his head with his heels up against a supporting wall.

Several men followed him, quite sure that here was another passenger crazed by the long, sleepless ride. One said to him in a tone of sympathy, "Why, cap'n, what's the matter?"

Slowly coming to a right side up posture, the man answered: "Well, my friend, I'll tell you what it is. This standing on my head is the only position which I haven't been in during the last twenty-four hours in yonder coach, and I wanted to make the thing harmonious and complete all round."

IN A CHINESE BANK.

The Way the Clerks Use the Abacus and Counting Boards.

The Chinese have a way of getting hold of the first principles of things, even though they may not have developed them into elaborate and scientific systems.

A foreigner, especially if he be of prepossessing appearance, is received with great civility at a Chinese bank. "Schroff!" shouts the head clerk. This word is not, as it sounds, German, but a corruption of Hindoo "sarraf," or banker's assistant. In response to this call a native cashier appears, noiseless and deferential, with a smooth shaven skull, a four foot pigtail and a spotless, flowing garment.

With great rapidity he will make an exchange of notes, doing his calculating on an abacus, a frame of wire and beads similar to those used in country schools everywhere years ago. His long, lithe fingers move over the beads more quickly than the eye can follow, but there's no mistake in the total.

Perhaps the visitor will want a large piece of money changed into small coin. Instead of going through the wearisome operation of counting out the 300 pieces included in this transaction a simple, ingenious device is employed. A flat wooden tray is produced containing a hundred recesses, each just big enough to lodge one coin and just shallow enough to prevent the possibility of two lurking together.

The pile of small coins is poured out on this tray, and with one jerk of the clerk's wrist the hundred recesses are filled and the surplus swept off.—Harper's Weekly.

A Bit of Correspondence.

The following correspondence, ending in true Irish fashion, actually passed between two men in England some years ago:

"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson and begs to request that he will keep his doggs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees."

"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson and will feel obliged if he will add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity."

He Got the Book.

Bishop Doane used to tell the following story on himself:

"Dr. Doane," said a parishioner at the end of a service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said Dr. Doane.

"I have so," said the parishioner.

"Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it."

"I'll send it," was the reply.

The next morning an unabridged dictionary was sent to the rector.—Judge.

Quite Real.

"And can't he act at all?" demanded Hi Tragedy.

"Well, upon occasion he can," replied Lowe Comedy. "For instance, only today I saw him getting next to some free lunch, and he acted for all the world like a man who was starved to death."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Swift Thinker.

Harker—You seem in a deep study. A penny for your thoughts, old man.

Bluffwood—Oh, I'm a rapid thinker and have 500 thoughts at once! Pass me over a five spot.—Exchange.

A Cheap Hat.

She—I dreamed last night that you had bought me a hat for a present.

He—Well, that was the first dream of a hat you ever had that didn't cost me money.

JAS. H. STEWART, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Holding Probate Court.

No. 17794, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas L. Blanford, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of March A. D., 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, 1911.

Ellen R. Blanford,
135 O St. N. W.

Attest: James Tanner,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. A. Stewart, Attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding Probate Court.

No. 17513, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Ambush, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1911.

Thomas Walker,
506 Fifth St. N. W.

Attest: James Tanner,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

Election of Officers.

The Blaine Invincible Republican Club of the District of Columbia held their annual election last Tuesday night at their headquarters, and the following officers were elected: J. R. Boyd, president; J. R. Cooper, first vice president; J. J. Mont, second vice president; Charles Hamer, financial secretary; Francis Wells, recording secretary; W. E. Jones, treasurer; J. W. Grayson, chaplain; Leroy Harvey, attorney; Major Towels, assistant attorney; C. Scofield, sergeant-at-arms; George Washington, assistant sergeant-at-arms; J. H. Matthews, marshal.

AIDA OVERTON WALKER.

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NOTE—THE LAST TIME HERE THIS SEASON—SEATS NOW SELLING—BETTER GET YOURS NOW

S. H. DUDLEY.

With the Smart Set, at Howard Theater Week of April 3.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. Madden and Mr. E. B. Henderson, three games of basket ball were played in the Odd Fellows Hall of Alexandria for the benefit of the Snowden Industrial School of that city. Quite a sum was realized. From an athletic standpoint the games were interesting, and of much value to the community. Several years ago it was considered hazardous for athletic teams of this city to play in Alexandria. The spirit of sportsmanship was lacking, and the undeveloped spirit of winning at all costs prevailed; but since the formation of the Lincoln Athletic Club, and with the introduction of clean sport and friendly rivalry, inter-city relations among the young men have been exceedingly beneficial.

Mr. Joseph Walker, of Armstrong Manual Training School, deserves credit for his work with the Snowden school, across the river.

Armstrong basket ball team defeated the St. Mary's team of this city in the main game of the evening last Friday evening. The winners played an excellent game, showing form not in evidence at any previous time this winter. Stump Henderson rang up 12 baskets, with a total of 24 points out of the 36 scored by the team, although the youngsters played in guard. Dandridge came in for some good passing and good team work. St. Mary's quint did not show its true form, and were hampered by playing on a strange court, and were never in the race for victory.

Stevens School reserve team won for the Snowden team after 20 minutes of hard, consistent playing. Dr. Marshall's son showed surprising class in passing and general playing for the light youngster that he is. The score was 6 to 4.

Garnet School of this city had no trouble in trouncing the finished city lads. Little Miles, of Garnet, was the glaring star in this game, although Captain Walker showed up well. A one-sided score, 12 to 0, resulted.

Two new clubs will play their first game of basket ball in Alexandria on April 14. The Lincoln Athletic Club team will play the Le Driot A. C. quint of this city.

The Division Athletic League series of baseball games between the various elementary schools of the city will start about the middle of April. All boys know baseball. The work of the teachers and coaches will be to train in the finer points of the game, and to lay stress on baseball ethics that the training will have a moral value. School crowds will be impressed with the principles of fair play and self-control. Such points will be sure to have a bearing on all occasions where crowds of men and boys gather in reducing the element of disorder.

M Street High School will be represented this season on the diamond. A committee has been appointed by Mr. Williams to look after baseball interests. Mr. Houston, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Menard

The Cross-Country Run will take place over the route given here. The start will be on Sherman avenue, and the course will run along Sherman avenue north to Lydecker avenue, thence south along Sherman avenue to Tenth street, and south to T street. The course will then turn east along T street to New Jersey avenue, thence south to P street, to Armstrong Technical High School. The distance is three miles, and the race will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th, at 3:30 p. m.

A "FRAME-UP."

When a New York policeman is anxious to put a man in jail, he clubs his intended victim to the ground and then slips a revolver into the prostrate individual's pocket and "sends him in" for carrying concealed weapons. The prisoner is searched at the police station, the weapon is found on him, and he is tried and convicted. This is "a frame-up."

In the case of Booker T. Washington, the Negro educator, he was belabored over the head with a club and the words, "Hello, sweetheart," reported to have been addressed to a white woman, put into his mouth. This is another "frame-up," and the people of the South do not believe Booker Washington said anything of the kind to a white woman. Washington has done perhaps more for his race than any other Negro. His life and achievements have been inspirational to the Negroes throughout this country.. If there is one thing above all others he has impressed upon the sons of Ham, it has been to keep in their place and respect "white folk." He is the last man of dark color whom the people of the South, who respect him for the way he has lived and what he has done and is doing, would suspect of disregarding his own advice.

The inside of this assault case is that Booker Washington was minding his own business and looking for a friend in New York, which is mightily like hunting a needle in a haystack. He was probably mistaken for a burglar or "peeping Tom," and beaten unmercifully by a buxom stage carpenter before he could make an explanation of his presence in the hallway of an apartment house. The stage carpenter was mistaken. Had he admitted that, Washington would probably not have allowed any charge to be brought against him. Instead of admitting his mistake, however, the carpenter has sought to array race against race by alleging that Booker Washington said, "Hello, sweetheart!" to a white woman. To this carpenter's mind no Negro would have a chance in court with such a charge made against him, but in this he reckoned without his Negro, and Booker Washington has a chance.

It now behooves Booker Washington, as a man and a leader of the Negro race, to have this case thoroughly investigated and every detail brought out, that his name may be cleared and he may continue his laudable work among his people. This is one case in which justice should thwart the "frame-up."—Editorial from the Richmond Virginian (leading Democratic newspaper in Virginian).

Dead Heads.

Some subscribers never get offended until you send them a bill and tell them to pay up. The Bee has a few of just such people, whose names and addresses ornament its office in a glass case. It is the dead head list. One would not suppose that a lawyer, preacher, or a doctor would allow his name to be placed on the dead head list. There are a few clerks also, whose names ornament the dead head list in this office.

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II. **Training for the Christian Ministry.** This Department will train young men especially in practical Theology, the art of reaching and saving men. This course will be very thorough. The teachers have been selected with great care.

III. **Department of Music,** vocal and instrumental.

IV. **Literary Branches.** Academic and Collegiate.

V. **Commercial Department.**

VI. **Department of Industry.**

Young men and women to a limited number, who are worthy, will be helped. All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910.

Regular school term begins October 12, 1910.

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